CAPSULE SUMMARY
Monocacy Natural Resources Management Area
MIHP # F-7-141
Dickerson vicinity
Frederick and Montgomery counties, Maryland
NRMA=1974
Public

The Monocacy Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA) occupies 2,011 acres that includes property along both banks of the lower Monocacy River and most of the Furnace Branch watershed in southeastern Frederick and western Montgomery counties. The area is predominantly rural, comprising farmland and rolling and rocky wooded hills. Monocacy NRMA's main attraction is the Monocacy River, which was designated a Maryland Scenic River in 1974. The NRMA began in 1974 with the acquisition of the 729-acre Rock Hall estate.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate the Monocacy NRMA as a potential historic district and to assess each built resource owned by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36CFR Part 60.4[a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). NRMAs, as defined by the MdDNR, are managed "for the optimal use of resources on the site, including wildlife management and agriculture" (MdDNR 2002). NRMAs do not accommodate intensive recreational uses.

The appropriate historic context for evaluating the NRMA is the theme of conservation between 1974 and the 1990s with a sub-theme of passive public recreation. Monocacy NRMA has been managed for wildlife management, agriculture, and limited recreational uses. No built resources, designed landscapes, or vernacular landscapes are associated with the NRMA.

The built resources constructed prior to 1960 contained within the NRMA are associated with the regional industrial development of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and with regional agriculture between the nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. The industrial resources are archeological sites or ruins. Several farmsteads remain extant within the NRMA. However, the farmsteads are widely dispersed throughout the NRMA and do not form a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, or objects that are

united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The portion of the Monocacy NRMA located east of the Monocacy River is located within the boundaries of the Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District, a district identified by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed due to owner objection. The National Register form was prepared in 1977 (Rivoire et al. 1977).

Two farmsteads are located west of the Monocacy River. The Baxter Farmhouse (MIHP #F-7-127) and its associated domestic and agricultural buildings represent a late nineteenth-century farmstead. The buildings have good integrity and possess the qualities of significance under Criterion C as embodying the distinctive characteristics of their types, periods, and methods of construction for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Moxley Farm (MIHP #F-1-217) does not possess the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The ca. 1920 farmhouse has a large modern addition that compromises the integrity of the farmhouse. The ca. 1870 Pennsylvania bank barn was destroyed by Hurricane Isabel during September 2003 (Kimmel 2004). The farmstead no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey the qualities of individual significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-7-141

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Monocacy Natural Resources Management Area
other	

2. Location

street and number		___	not for publication
city, town	Dickerson	X	vicinity
county	Frederick		

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	Maryland Department of Natural Resources				
street and number	580 Taylor Avenue, E-3			telephone	(410) 260-8541
city, town	Annapolis	state	MD	zip code	21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Frederick County Courthouse			tax map and parcel:	Multiple
city, town	Frederick			liber Multi	folio Multipl

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- X Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ___ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- X Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ___ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ___ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ___ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
- ___ Other

6. Classification

Category
- X district
- ___ building(s)
- ___ structure
- ___ site
- ___ object

Ownership
- X public
- ___ private
- ___ both

Current Function
- ___ agriculture
- ___ commerce/trade
- ___ defense
- ___ domestic
- ___ education
- ___ funerary
- ___ government
- ___ health care
- ___ industry
- ___ landscape
- X recreation/culture
- ___ religion
- ___ social
- ___ transportation
- ___ work in progress
- ___ unknown
- ___ vacant/not in use
- X other: conservation

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
___	___	buildings
___	___	sites
___	___	structures
___	___	objects
47	___	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

40

7. Description

Inventory No. F-7-141

Condition

___	excellent	___	deteriorated
X	good	___	ruins
___	fair	___	altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SUMMARY
RESOURCE COUNT

NR Eligible District per DOE=1
Resources Contributing to NR Eligible District per DOE=5
Resources individually eligible for NR listing=9
Resources Not NR Eligible=7
Resources not evaluated=20
TOTAL=42

SUMMARY

Monocacy Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA) occupies 2,011 acres located in southeastern Frederick and western Montgomery counties. Topography within the NRMA is dominated by the deep river valley carved by the Monocacy River and several smaller drainages leading to the Monocacy River, the most prominent being the Furnace Branch and its tributaries extending from the eastern bank of the Monocacy. The highest point in the NRMA is a hill overlooking Furnace Branch approximately 627 feet above mean sea level (asml). The hillsides and river valleys are heavily forested with hardwoods while high uplands support agriculture.

Property acquisition for Monocacy NRMA began in 1974 with the purchase of a 729-acre estate, now known as Rock Hall, from the Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy obtained the area from George A. Chadwick (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 1990:5; MdDNR 1982:1). The remaining Monocacy NRMA acreage was acquired in several transactions executed between the 1970s and the 1990s.

Recreational facilities constructed since 1974 consist of three parking areas that support hunting areas. In addition, a small boat ramp below Park Mills Road provides access to the Monocacy River. No buildings have been constructed since 1974.

Monocacy NRMA contains a total of 38 resources predating 1960. Twenty-four buildings and structures dated prior to 1960 are located within the NRMA boundaries. These buildings and structures are associated with the historic Rock Hall complex; domestic buildings and agricultural outbuildings associated with the Moxley, Baxter, Mackintosh, and E. Spalding farms; and, the Johnson Lime Kiln. The remaining resources are archeological sites.

Methodology

The overall purpose of this project is to provide the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) with consistent data on the cultural resources contained within Monocacy NRMA. The survey area consisted of MdDNR-owned lands within the NRMA boundaries as of February 2003 based on a review of property maps verified by the NRMA personnel during a February 2003 meeting. No MdDNR leased properties were surveyed as part of this project. Property owned by other state agencies or private entities were not surveyed as part of this project.

Historical Research

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms and the archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided the base-line data for historical research conducted for each MdDNR-owned land unit included in the survey. An analysis of the

property types and occupation periods of cultural resources provided the basis for identifying the historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in the NRMA. The development of historic contexts that encompassed the history of land prior to state ownership was synthesized from the architectural and archeological forms and expanded to incorporate information contained in historic maps and other secondary sources, such as published county and local histories and National Register documentation. Research in primary archival materials, such as deed research or genealogical materials available in local historical societies, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was undertaken to document the history of the MdDNR land unit. Research was conducted at MdDNR to provide an overview of how each unit came into existence and how the lands that comprise each unit were assembled. The purpose of this research was to determine the reasons behind the establishment of the land unit and subsequent management practices. Sources examined in this research effort included MdDNR real estate acquisition files, land unit files, personnel interviews, master plans, and relevant secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland.

Field Survey

Archeological reconnaissance survey focused on the relocation of archeological sites recorded in the archeological site files maintained by MHT. The data in the archeological site files was augmented through review of published literature and unpublished reports available at the MHT library. The mapped or reported location of each recorded site was visited and its condition was assessed, based on surface conditions, (e.g., undisturbed, plowed, eroded, graded/contoured, collected, vandalized, dredged, or other). Archeological survey of the resources at Monocacy NRMA was conducted during March 2003.

Architectural field survey comprised built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the individual resources, and the overall landscape of the MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties maintained at the MHT and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel. No efforts were made to reconcile the building list for buildings identified as constructed post 1960 beyond information gathered from knowledgeable MdDNR personnel. Construction dates for built resources were assigned based on available MIHP or published documentation, MdDNR Detailed Maintenance Inventory (DMI), historic maps, building construction materials, stylistic ornamentation, and building typologies.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings to verify the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms and to assess the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. Previously unidentified resources constructed prior to 1960 also were surveyed. No additional architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has obtained MHT concurrence letters or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural survey of built resources at Monocacy NRMA was conducted in April 2003.

Building conditions of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin were assigned during the architectural survey based on the physical appearance of the exterior materials present on the resource at the time of the site visit. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, excellent was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or cosmetic repairs. Good meant that building systems and materials appeared to be sound, with minimal problems noted. Cosmetic conditions, such as minor paint failure due to age of paint

or minor rot in contained wood elements, could still be classified as good condition if they appeared to be correctable with minor repair. Fair condition was used to denote problems in several types of exterior materials or systems, such as rot in wood elements in several systems that could be corrected through maintenance, but without apparent structural damage. Poor denoted systematic problems in several materials or systems, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, often resulting in evidence of structural failure. Ruin was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable in their current condition.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized by property type. The property classifications were assigned based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service 1997). The property categories are detailed in the accompanying table. Construction dates were assigned to the built resources based on secondary documentation, historic maps, site inspection, personal communications, and the MdDNR detailed maintenance inventory (MdDNR DMI 2002).

PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In 1978, Joseph McNamara of the MdDNR submitted a report to the Land Planning Services. His report detailed a survey of archeological resources within the Monocacy Natural Resources Management area in Frederick County (NRMA). McNamara identified six out of seven prehistoric sites within the NRMA during the work for the 1978 report. Those prehistoric sites tended to be low-density lithic scatters. All other historic sites listed within his report were previously identified, associated with the Iron Furnace.

The FURNACE FORD BRIDGE SITE (18FR52) is a Late Archaic and Late Woodland lithic scatter located upon a terrace southwest of the intersection of Dickerson Road and the Monocacy River. The site is situated within an agricultural field approximately 80 m south of the road on the west side of the river. J.J. Snyder identified the site in 1931 and mapped it as a small, low artifact concentration on the west bank of the river, downstream from the Furnace Ford Bridge (McNamara 1978). An inventory of collections from the Monocacy Valley identified a Lackawaxen and a Levanna point from Site 18FR52 (Peck 1979; Kavanagh 1982: Appendix VII). A visit to the mapped site location in February 2003 found no apparent disturbance beyond plowing. Although surface visibility (100%) was excellent during the visit, no artifacts were observed. The condition of the site is unknown. McNamara (1978) identified this site was within NRMA boundaries. In the most current map of the NRMA, this site is located outside the boundaries of the NRMA.

The MONOCACY NRMA #1 SITE (18FR155) is a Late Archaic lithic scatter located on a high, broad ridge between the Monocacy River and Furnace Branch. The site is situated on a gentle slope that faces down toward Furnace Brach, approximately 300 m south of the River and 100 m north of Furnace Branch. The site is one of six prehistoric lithic scatters identified during a reconnaissance survey of a large cultivated field located east of the Monocacy River, 350 m north of Dickerson Road (McNamara 1978). The survey estimated that the site extended over an area measuring approximately 30 by 60 m. McNamara collected 37 artifacts from the surface of the site including rhyolite and quartz flakes, five bifaces and a stemmed quartz Late Archaic (McNamara 1978:7). A site visit in February 2003 found the field fallow and young hardwoods and a dense understory of vines and briars. Land use in the NRMA is limited to passive use and thus the site appears to remain in a stable condition.

The MONOCACY NRMA #2 SITE (18FR156) is a prehistoric lithic scatter of possible Late Archaic age located in a field on a high, broad ridge between the Monocacy River and Furnace Branch. The site is one of six prehistoric lithic scatters identified during a reconnaissance survey of a large cultivated field located east of the Monocacy River, 350 m north of Dickerson Road

(McNamara 1978). The southernmost of these sites, Site 18FR156 is situated in the southern end of a large field that is bounded on three sides (south, north and west) by steep slopes. McNamara identified the site in 1978 during reconnaissance survey of the field when it was cultivated. Eleven artifacts, including a rhyolite projectile point and base, were recovered over an area measuring approximately 980 m in length. A site visit in February 2003 found the field fallow and young hardwoods and a dense understory of vines and briars covering it. Pathways are maintained at the tree line around the edge of the field. Land use in the NRMA is limited to passive use and thus the site appears to remain in a stable condition.

The MONOCACY NRMA #3 SITE (18FR157) is a prehistoric lithic scatter situated on the western margin of a broad ridge between the Monocacy River and Furnace Branch. The site overlooks the Monocacy River near the center of a large overgrown field. Site 18FR157 is one of six sites that Joseph McNamara identified during a reconnaissance survey of a cultivated field situated on the ridge top during fall 1977 (McNamara 1978). The site consisted of a low-density artifact scatter measuring approximately 25 by 60 m comprising four artifacts including a distal knife fragment. McNamara speculated that the no-till cultivation at the time of survey decreased the number of artifacts visible on the surface. A site visit in February 2003 found the field fallow and young hardwoods and a dense understory of vines and briars covering it. The site currently appears stable, although McNamara (1978:8) suggested that the site "... may have suffered downslope erosion prior to a change in the method of cultivation."

The MONOCACY NRMA #4 SITE (18FR158) is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on the gradual eastern slopes of broad ridge between the Monocacy River and Furnace Branch. The site overlooks the Furnace Branch and is located in the northeastern portion of a large overgrown agricultural field. Site 18FR158 is one of six sites that Joseph McNamara identified during reconnaissance survey of a cultivated field situated on the ridge top during fall 1977 (McNamara 1978). The site consisted of a low-density artifact scatter measuring approximately 90 by 110 m comprising ten quartz artifacts, none of which were diagnostic. A site visit in February 2003 found the field fallow and young hardwoods and a dense understory of vines and briars covering it. The site currently appears stable, although McNamara (1978:8) noted that the site "... is still subject to limited downslope erosion."

The MONOCACY NRMA #5 SITE (18FR159) is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on the western margin of a broad ridge between the Monocacy River and Furnace Branch. The site is situated near the northwestern end of a large overgrown agricultural field overlooking the Monocacy River. Site 18FR159 is one of six sites that Joseph McNamara identified during a reconnaissance survey of a cultivated field situated on the ridge top during fall 1977 (McNamara 1978). The site consisted of a lithic scatter measuring approximately 45 by 150 m that included 56 quartz and rhyolite artifacts including two bifaces, a scraper, and a core; none of these artifacts were diagnostic. A site visit in February 2003 found the field fallow and young hardwoods and a dense understory of vines and briars covering it. The relatively flat surface of this site suggests that it is in relatively stable condition.

The MONOCACY NRMA #6 SITE (18FR160) is a Late Archaic period lithic scatter located on a broad ridge between the Monocacy River and Furnace Branch. The site is situated at the northern end of a large overgrown agricultural field overlooking the Monocacy River. Site 18FR160 is one of six sites that Joseph McNamara identified during a reconnaissance survey of a cultivated field situated on the ridge top during fall 1977 (McNamara 1978). The site consisted of a lithic scatter measuring approximately 120 by 120 m that included 26 quartz and rhyolite artifacts including three projectile points and a biface fragment. Two of the points were diagnostic to the Late Archaic: a Susquehanna Broad and Lehigh/Koens Crispin. A site visit in February 2003 found the field fallow and young hardwoods and a dense understory of vines and briars covering it. The relatively flat surface of this site suggests that it is in relatively stable condition.

The MOXLEY FARM SITE or LAWLESS #13 SITE (18FR226) is a Late Archaic and Early Woodland Period lithic scatter. The site is situated in a field on a wide ridge top approximately 600 m west of Route 28 and 300 m northwest of the bank of the

Monocacy River. A small, unnamed drainage borders the site on the west. The Deaner Lawless collection from the site includes an Otter Creek, a Lackawaxen, two Halifax, and two Vernon points as well as one sherd of Accokeek pottery (Kavanagh 1982: Appendices VII and VIII). A site visit in March 2003 found the grassy field planted in saplings. It appears that the field will no longer be plowed and is expected to be increasingly stable as the trees and ground cover matures.

The LNG 1 SITE (18FR291) is a prehistoric lithic scatter situated on a bluff overlooking the floodplain of the Potomac River situated to the south. The site is located adjacent to a powerline corridor in the western corner of an agricultural field. The site was reported by Spencer Geasey, who observed lithic artifacts on the surface during archeological monitoring work in 1977. A site visit in March 2003 encountered limited visibility in the grassy field but was able to locate several pieces of quartz shatter and a quartz biface in spite of poor surface visibility during the survey. Although the grassy ground cover growing on the site suggests that the site is fairly stable, the presence of a possible looter hole indicates that this site is not in pristine condition.

The PERSIMMON TREE SITE (18FR363) is a Middle Archaic lithic scatter situated on a relatively flat finger ridge between Furnace Branch and an unnamed drainage. The site is located near a clump of trees within an agricultural field northeast of Dickerson Road. Site lies approximately 550 m southeast of the Monocacy and 100 m northeast of Dickerson Road. The site was identified on the surface of the field by Lou Rudisall, retired MdDNR employee who worked at Monocacy NRMA, and visited and recorded by Maureen Kavanagh in 1979. Kavanagh (1982: Appendix VII) recorded a Morrow Mountain II projectile point in collections from the site. A site visit in February 2003 found the field open and sparsely vegetated. No artifacts were observed on the surface, although surface visibility was good. Regular plowing of the site may subject the site to limited erosion, though none was clearly evident when visited.

The ED SEARS I SITE (18FR591) is a Late Archaic and Woodland resource procurement site situated on the floodplain on the east bank of the Monocacy River. The site is located approximately 100 m east of the river's edge, 600 m downstream from the Park Mills Road Bridge, and 120 m south of Ed Sears Road. Warner DuBose, an avocational archeologist, reported finding a slate gorget, an unfinished atlatl, and seven projectile points on the surface of this site. A visit to the site in February 2003 found the mapped site location on the edge of a dense stand of young planted pines that is partially overgrown with saplings. The site appeared to be in good condition, although the surface of the site was obscured by accumulated pine needles.

HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

INDUSTRIAL

The JOHNSON IRON FURNACE SITE (18FR161; MIHP # F-7-9) is a late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century industrial site located on the north bank of Furnace Branch approximately 250 m southeast of the Monocacy River and 250 m north of Dickerson Road. The site is evidenced by a scatter of slag that is clearly visible on the surface along the trail that borders Furnace Branch. The concentration of slag begins shortly after a plank bridge and extends southeast along the trail for approximately 100 m. The slag is most concentrated at the intersection of a second trail, which leads northeast up into a field of new growth. At this intersection there appears to be a large dug out area measuring approximately 10 by 20 m in size and approximately one meter deep. No distinct architectural debris was visible within the area.

Historic documents indicate that Thomas, Baker, James and Roger Johnson, members of a prominent Frederick County family, constructed the furnace by 1787. The furnace was one of a number of industrial facilities operated by the Johnson family including Catoctin Furnace, Green Spring Furnace, and several forges, slitting mills, and a glassworks (McNamara 1978). According to Singewald (1911:149), Roger Johnson operated the Johnson Ironworks on Furnace Branch from 1793 until "some years after 1800." He noted that "the ore was brought from the banks at Point of Rocks in boats on the Potomac and by wagons" and "the

output was from twelve to fifteen tons of good grade pig iron per week" (Singewald 1911:149).

McNamara visited the site in 1977 and noted that neither the furnace nor any related structures remained standing, likely due to floodplain buildup from Furnace Branch (McNamara 1978). He did observe various cuts and pits into the earth, some of which contained concentrated amounts of slag and or charcoal. A visit to the site in February 2003, found the site situated in a fairly mature forest within a light understory of vines and briars. The topography is fairly level, gently sloping southwest into Furnace Branch. The surface is uneven in several places on the north side of the creek, suggesting the locations of possible features related to the site. The site appears in fair condition and does not appear threatened; current use of the site area is limited to walking trails.

The LIME KILN SITE MNRMA (18FR162) is an industrial site of unknown age situated on the flanks of a gently sloping hill east of a tributary of Furnace Branch. The site is located approximately 1,200 ft east of Rock Hall. The rectangular lime kiln is constructed of stone rubble and built into the hillside. The kiln features one draft hole with a stone lintel on the front elevation. The stack of the lime kiln features a square throat in which the raw materials were added. The Lime Kiln Site was visited in 1978 by McNamara who described the ruins of a lime kiln measuring approximately 4.5 m by 9 m with trees growing within the roofless interior. The close proximity of the lime kiln to Rock Hall led McNamara to speculate that it might be related to the building construction or agricultural activities on the lands associated with that property. The kiln does not appear on the 1858 Bond map or 1873 Lake Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland. A visit to the site in April 2003 found the site overgrown with saplings, but in essentially the same condition described by McNamara. The remains of the kiln are considered in fair condition.

The JOHNSON QUARRIES were reported as located on the hillside north and downstream of the Johnson Lime Kiln (McNamara 1978). These sandstone and quartzite rock outcroppings were mined for a number of uses, including construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal's Monocacy Aqueduct, the B&O Railroad's Monocacy Bridge, and relining the iron furnaces in Frederick County. Evidence of the quarries was not located during this investigation.

Traces of the QUARRY RAILROAD, an early mule-powered tramway used to transport stone to the Monocacy Aqueduct, were reportedly located in the vicinity of the Johnson quarries and lime kiln (Hutchinson 1977). Evidence of the quarry railroad was not located during this investigation.

UNKNOWN HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

SITE 18FR163 is a historic stone foundation mapped on the edge of an agricultural field approximately 200 m southeast of the Monocacy River and 400 m southwest of Dickerson Road. Little is known about the site, which was reported to McNamara in 1977, but not visited due to heavy vegetation cover. No structures are mapped in this location on the 1858 Bond map or 1873 Lake Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland. Efforts to relocate the remains of these foundations during February 2003 were unsuccessful. An extensive search of the mapped location failed to identify any foundation remains or vegetative signature of an historic occupation. Stones on the field edge do not appear to be architectural and surface reconnaissance in the adjacent field identified no historic artifacts in spite of good surface visibility.

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE

ROCK HALL (MIHP # F-7-002) is located at 101-C Dr. Belt Road in Frederick County. The complex consists of a ca. 1812 house, the foundation of a Pennsylvania bank barn, a ca. 1920 stone silo, a ca. 1930 dairy barn and dairy, a ca. 1965 garage, and a ca. 1965 stable. The house is located at the north end of a long unpaved driveway and faces south. The landscape is forested north of the house, agricultural fields are located to the southwest, and agricultural outbuildings are located to the southeast of the house.

The house has an asymmetrical three-part telescoping plan. The tallest and deepest section is on the west end and the smallest on the east end. The west end and middle sections are two-stories tall and constructed of local stone. The east end is a one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame wing. Each section is three bays wide and terminates in a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The large west end was constructed ca. 1812. It has an eight-panel wood door with a three-light transom in the west bay. The windows on the first and second floors are nine-light-over-six-light and six-light-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units, respectively. Brick gable-end chimneys are located on each end of the main section. The center section has a brick chimney on the east gable end and a full-length balcony with a shed roof. The section has six-light-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows and a four-light, two-panel door with an eight-light transom in the west bay. The east section rests on a stone foundation. The walls are clad with wood clapboard. The roof has a brick center chimney and two gabled dormers. Twelve-light, two-panel doors are located in the end bays. The house is in good condition.

The stone chimney that was reported in the 1999 MIHP addendum to F-7-002 is no longer standing. The stone chimney was attached to a log building that was removed between 1979 and 1999.

The stone foundation of a nineteenth century Pennsylvania bank barn is located southeast of the house. A ca. 1920 stone silo is located along the west elevation of the barn foundation. The roof is no longer extant. The barn foundation and silo are in poor condition.

A ca. 1930 dairy barn is located south of the Pennsylvania bank barn foundation. The dairy barn occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete slab. The walls are constructed of concrete block and the upper gable ends are sheathed with wood clapboard. The gambrel roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and has three ventilators. The window openings have wood lintels. The barn is in fair condition. The roof is rusted and the doors and windows are not extant.

A ca. 1930 dairy is located along the barn's west elevation. The rectangular, one-story building rests on a concrete slab. The walls are constructed of concrete block. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and has a ventilator. The building is in poor condition. The roof is partially collapsed and the windows and doors are not extant.

The MOXLEY FARM (MHIP # F-1-217) is located off Dickerson Road, MD Rte 28, in the southwestern portion of the MNRA. The complex includes a ca. 1920 house, a ca. 1870 Pennsylvania bank barn, a dairy barn, two silos, a ca. 1950 smokehouse, and a ca. 1900 chicken coop. The house is located at the east end of a long unpaved driveway with the agricultural outbuildings to the south of the house. The building complex is located at the crest of small rise with agricultural fields located at the base and on top of the rise.

The ca. 1920 symmetrical, two-story, three-bay-wide, two-room-deep, wood-frame house faces west. The house adopts a rectangular plan and rests on a rusticated concrete-block foundation. The walls are clad with aluminum siding. The side gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The roof features one off-center, brick chimney on the ridge. Gable returns are located on the gable ends. The windows are three-light-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. A full-width, shed roof porch with wood posts shelters a central entrance. The wood door has one-light and two panels. A rear addition was under construction (4/2003). The house is in good condition.

A large, ca. 1870 Pennsylvania bank barn is located south of the house. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a rubble stone wall. The wood frame walls are clad with vertical board siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The barn's side entrance has a sliding wood door. At the time of survey, the barn was in poor condition. The MdDNR reported that the barn collapsed during Hurricane Isabel (Kimmel 2004). When the building was surveyed in February 2003, the foundation was failing. A ca. 1930 ceramic tile silo located adjacent to the Pennsylvania bank barn is in fair condition. The roof is

not extant.

A small dairy barn is located south of the bank barn. The dairy barn was constructed ca. 1925. An addition was added to the north elevation ca. 1950. The barn occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on concrete foundation. The walls are concrete block; rusticated in the older section. The gambrel roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The barn has six-over-six-light, wood-sash windows with wood lintels and concrete-block sills in the 1920s section. The 1950s addition has two-over-two-light, metal-sash windows with concrete-block lintels and sills. The building features single, centered, wood sliding doors on the gable ends. A ca. 1925 concrete-block silo is built adjacent to the dairy barn. The barn and silo are in fair condition. The roofs are rusted.

The ca. 1950, one-story, smokehouse is located west of the house and faces north. The foundation and walls are constructed of concrete block. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The central entrance contains a vertical board wood door. The building is in fair condition. Cracking through the mortar joints was noted in the exterior walls.

The ca. 1900, one-story, mortise-and-tenon, wood-frame chicken coop is located west of the house and faces north. The building occupies a nearly square ground plan and rests on a log sill. The walls are clad with board-and-batten siding and the gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The off-center entrance has a beaded board wood door. The chicken coop is in poor condition due to termite damage.

The BAXTER FARMHOUSE complex (MIHP # F-7-127) is located off of Park Mills Road. The complex includes a ca. 1870 house, a ca. 1890 Pennsylvania bank barn, a ca. 1890 wagon shed/corn crib, a ca. 1900 smokehouse, and a ca. 1950 stable. The house is located at the east end of a long unpaved driveway. The bank barn and wagon shed are located west of the house along the driveway and the meat house and stable are located southwest of the house.

The ca. 1870, two-story, asymmetrical, four-bay, brick house faces north. The house occupies an L-shaped ground plan and rests on an ashlar stone wall. The walls are laid in 7:1 common bond brick. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The roof features an interior brick chimney on the west gable and two brick chimneys on the rear ell. The windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units set under brick segmental arches on the first floor and on the side elevations. On the front elevation, a full-width, shed porch roof is supported by wood turned columns. The porch shelters an off-center, two-light, one-panel, wood door with transom and sidelights. The house has a rear ell composed of a two-story, brick and a one-story, wood-frame addition. The brick ell has a brick, interior, gable-end chimney. A two-bay, shed roof balcony shelters an entrance on the east elevation. The one-story, shed roof, wood-frame addition is appended to the south elevation of the brick addition. The wood-frame addition rests on brick piers and concrete block. The walls a clad with wood shiplap and the roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The windows are replacements. Except for some deterioration on the wood-frame addition and the porches, the house is in good condition.

The large ca. 1890 Pennsylvania bank barn is located northwest of the house. The barn rests on a stone wall. The wood-frame building is clad with weatherboard and is pierced with numerous wood vents. The side gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The barn has two sliding, wood doors. The barn is in fair condition. Mortar in the foundation needs repair and the portions of the forebay are starting to collapse.

Located near the Pennyslvania bank barn is the ca. 1890 wagon shed/corncribs. The building features a center wagon passage flanked by corncribs. The rectangular building rests on stone, brick, and concrete-block piers. The mortise-and-tenon, wood-frame building is clad with clapboards. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Wood doors are located on the end of the corncribs. The building is in poor condition. The roof has holes, the sills are rotted, and the foundation piers are collapsing.

The ca. 1900, brick smokehouse is located near the west elevation of the house. The one-and-one-half-story smokehouse rests on a rubble stone wall. The walls are laid in 6:1 common bond. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Wood shutters flank the window openings. A wood door is centered on the east elevation. The building is in fair condition. The mortar joints are failing and the roof is rusted.

The ca. 1930 windmill is approximately 25-ft tall. The open, metal structure is bolted together and rests on a concrete pad. The windmill, or wind engine, itself is a fixed bladed mill comprising metal wind wheel, sails (or blades), and fan tail. The mill drove a water pump, providing water for the farm.

The ca. 1950 seven-bay stable is located southwest of the house and faces east. The stable rests on a concrete slab. The walls are concrete block and the upper gable ends are clad with shiplap. The saltbox roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The southern five bays have sliding, vertical wood board doors. The north two bays have been converted into an office. The bay openings were infilled with concrete block and one-light-over-one-light, wood-sash windows, and a nine-light door added. A concrete-block chimney was also added to the north elevation. The stable is in good condition.

The MACKINTOSH FARMHOUSE (MIHP # F-7-123) is a located off of Ed Sears Road. The complex includes a ca. 1840/ca. 1900 house, a ca. 1900 chicken coop, a ca. 1965 stable, and a ca. 1900 Pennsylvania bank barn. The house is located at the south end of a long unpaved driveway and is surrounded by fallow agricultural fields.

The house comprises a ca. 1840 log house, which faces south, with a ca. 1900 wood-frame addition appended to the rear elevation. The one-and-one-half-story, symmetrical, three-bay, log house rests on a stone wall. The walls are clad with shiplap siding and the side gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The house has two exterior gable end chimneys. Each is constructed of stone with brick stacks. The windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. A full-width, shed roof porch features squared, wood posts. The central front entrance has a wood door. The two-story, symmetrical, five-bay, wood-frame addition appended to the rear of the cabin faces west. The addition rests on a stone foundation. The walls are clad with shiplap and the side gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The addition features an interior gable end brick chimney and a center brick chimney. The addition has one-light-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A three-bay, shed roofed porch shelters a central entrance. The entry contains a five-panel wood door. A full-width shed roofed porch is located on the rear (west) elevation. Both porches have turned wood turned columns as porch supports. The building is in good condition.

The small ca. 1900, wood-frame chicken coop is located south of the log house and faces north. The walls are clad with vertical wood boards and the front gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The central entrance has a board-and-batten door. The building is in fair condition. The chicken coop walls exhibit some deterioration.

The ca. 1900 Pennsylvania bank barn is located northwest of the house. The barn rests on a stone foundation. The wood-frame building is partially clad with vertical wood boards. The side gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and has three ventilators. The center sliding door is no longer extant. The building is on poor condition. At the time of survey, the building was partially collapsed. The MdDNR reported that the barn collapsed during Hurricane Isabel (Kimmel 2004).

The ca. 1860 E. SPALDING HOUSE is located off Ed Sears Road at the end of a long overgrown driveway in a reforested area. The two-story, symmetrical, three-bay building occupies a rectangular footprint with a small one-story addition on the rear. The house rests on a stone rubble foundation. The mortise-and-tenon, wood-frame walls are clad with board-and-batten. The side gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The house has one, flush, gable-end, brick chimney. The windows and center door are no longer extant. The house is in poor condition. The north end of the house is collapsing and the foundation mortar is

cracked. The wood throughout the house is deteriorated and has termite damage.

The stone rubble foundation of a small nineteenth-century barn is located southwest of the house. The foundation is of the same construction as the house.

DOMESTIC

The sites of two log houses are located in the NRMA. The Charles and Laura Proctor Log House (site) (MIHP #7-001-10) and the David and Sally Proctor Log House (site) (MIHP #7-001-11) were located off Mt. Ephraim Road. Both houses were associated with free African-American occupation of the area during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A third log house, William and Rachel Proctor Log House (MIHP # F-001-15) is mapped along the edge of the NRMA. However, the house appears to be located in the lot of a private inholding within the NRMA boundaries and is not owned by MdDNR.

TABLE OF RESOURCES AT MONOCACY NRMA F-7-141

MIHP/Site #	MdDNR DMI #	MHT NAME	MdDNR/Other Names	COUNTY	QUAD	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Conditions Assessment Details	Priority	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
18FR52		Furnace Ford Bridge		Frederick	Poolesville		Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric lithic scatter	Late Archaic, Late Woodland	Good	N/A	N/A			Reported in 1978 in NRMA. Site not located within current NRMA boundaries.	
18FR155		Monocacy NRMA #1		Frederick	Poolesville		Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric lithic scatter	Late Archaic	Stable	N/A	N/A	site-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
18FR156		Monocacy NRMA #2		Frederick	Poolesville		Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric lithic scatter	Late Archaic?	Stable	N/A	N/A	site-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
18FR157		Monocacy NRMA #3		Frederick	Poolesville		Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Stable	N/A	N/A	site-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
18FR158		Monocacy NRMA #4		Frederick	Poolesville		Unknown	Unknown	prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Stable	N/A	N/A	site-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
18FR159		Monocacy NRMA #5		Frederick	Poolesville		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Stable	N/A	N/A	site-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
18FR160		Monocacy NRMA #6		Frederick	Poolesville		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Stable	N/A	N/A	site-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
18FR226		Moxley Farm	Lawless site #13	Frederick	Poolesville		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Late Archaic, Early Woodland	Stable	N/A	N/A	site-1			
18FR291		LNG 1		Frederick	Poolesville		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Stable	N/A	N/A	site-1			
18FR363		Persimmon Tree I		Frederick	Poolesville		Unknown	Unknown	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Middle Archaic	Stable	N/A	N/A	site-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
18FR591		Ed Sears I		Frederick	Buckeystown		Unknown	Unknown	short-term resource procurement	Late Archaic, Woodland	Stable	N/A	N/A	site-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
18FR161; F 7-009		Johnson Iron Furnace		Frederick	Poolesville	Dickerson Road (MD 28)	Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing facility	iron furnace	Late 18th, Early 19th	Stable	N/A	N/A	site-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
18FR162		Lime Kiln		Frederick	Poolesville		Industry-Processing-Extraction	Manufacturing facility	lime kiln	Historic Unknown	Fair	N/A	N/A	structure-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
18FR163		Unnamed		Frederick	Poolesville		Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Historic Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	site-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	

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		Johnson Quarries		Frederick	Poolesville		Industry-Processing-Extraction	Proccessing site	quarry	19th century	Unknown	N/A	N/A			Not relocated in this survey. Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
		Quarry Railroad		Frederick	Poolesville		Transportation	Rail-related	tram railroad	19th century	Unknown	N/A	N/A			Not relocated in this survey. Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
M: 12-44; F-7-120		Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District		Montgomery/ Frederick	Germantown/Buckeystown/Poolesville/Urbana		Historic District	Historic District	historic district		N/A	N/A	N/A	district-1		District includes portion of Monocacy NRMA east of Monocacy River.	
F-1-127	4	Baxter Farmhouse; Amrine Farmhouse	Former Baxter House	Frederick	Poolesville	Park Mills Road, Dickerson	Domestic	Single Dwelling	residence-in-kiind	ca. 1870	Good	Minor deterioration of wood elements on wood addition and wood porch	Low-Routine Maintenance	building-1		Resource not located in Sugarloaf Mtn HD.	
F-1-127	5	Baxter Farm	Bank Barn	Frederick	Poolesville	Park Mills Road, Dickerson	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	bank barn	ca. 1890	Fair	Eroding mortar. Portions of forebay exhibit collapse.	Medium	building-1		Resource not located in Sugarloaf Mtn HD.	
F-1-127		Baxter Farm		Frederick	Poolesville	Park Mills Road, Dickerson	Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage	wagon shed/corncrib	ca. 1890	Poor	Deteriorated wood sills. Holes in roof. Foundation piers collapsing.	Medium	building-1		Resource not located in Sugarloaf Mtn HD.	
F-1-127		Baxter Farm		Frederick	Poolesville	Park Mills Road, Dickerson	Domestic	Secondary Structure	meat house	ca. 1900	Fair	Eroding mortar. Rusted metal roofing.	Low	building-1		Resource not located in Sugarloaf Mtn HD.	
F-1-127	3	Baxter Farm	Office/ Shop	Frederick	Poolesville	Park Mills Road, Dickerson	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	stable	ca. 1950	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	building-1		Resource not located in Sugarloaf Mtn HD.	
F-1-127		Baxter Farm	Windmill	Frederick	Poolesville	Park Mills Road, Dickerson	Agriculture/Subsistence	Secondary Structure	agricultural outbuilding	ca. 1930	Fair	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	structure-1		Resource not located in Sugarloaf Mtn HD.	
F-1-132		Furnance Ford Bridge (Bridge #10029)		Frederick	Poolesville	Dickerson Road (MD 28)	Transportation	Road-related	bridge	1931						NOT MdDNR OWNED	NR Eligible MHT 1994

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F-7-001-10		Charles and Laura Proctor Log House, site		Frederick	Buckeystown	Banner Park Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	last quarter 19th century	Unknown	N/A	Unknown	site-1		No extant remains. Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
F-7-001-11		David and Sally Proctor Log House, site		Frederick	Buckeystown	Mount Ephraim Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	last quarter 19th century	Unknown	N/A	N/A	site-1		No extant remains. Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	
F-7-001-15		William and Rachel Proctor Log House	Log cabin	Frederick	Buckeystown	Banner Park Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	last quarter 19th century	Good	N/A	N/A			NOT MdDNR OWNED. Restored 1-sto cabin on private land w/in NRMA.	
F-7-002	1	Rock Hall	Rock Hall Mansion	Frederick	Poolesville	Doctor Belt Road, Dickerson	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1812	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	building-1		Residence-curatorship.	
F-7-002		Rock Hall		Frederick	Poolesville	Doctor Belt Road, Dickerson	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	Pennsylvania bank barn	late 19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	building-1		Foundation only.	
F-7-002		Rock Hall		Frederick	Poolesville	Doctor Belt Road, Dickerson	Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage	silo	ca. 1920	Ruin	N/A	N/A	structure-1		Only walls standing.	
F-7-002		Rock Hall		Frederick	Poolesville	Doctor Belt Road, Dickerson	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	dairy barn	ca. 1930	Fair	Rusted metal roof. Missing windows and doors.	Low	building-1			
F-7-002		Rock Hall		Frederick	Poolesville	Doctor Belt Road, Dickerson	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	dairy	ca. 1930	Poor	Partial roof collapse. Missing windows and doors.	Low	building-1			
F-7-002		Rock Hall		Frederick	Poolesville	Doctor Belt Road, Dickerson	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	ca. 1965	Fair						
F-7-002		Rock Hall		Frederick	Poolesville	Doctor Belt Road, Dickerson	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	stable	ca. 1965	Poor						
F-1-217	6	Moxley Farm	Former Moxley house	Frederick	Poolesville	Dickerson Road (MD 28)	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1920	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	building-1		Residence-curatorship	

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F-1-217		Moxley Farm		Frederick	Poolesville	Dickerson Road (MD 28)	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	bank barn	ca. 1870	Poor	Collapsed from hurricane damage	N/A	building-1		Resource destroyed by Hurricane Isabel 9/2003.	
F-1-217		Moxley Farm		Frederick	Poolesville	Dickerson Road (MD 28)	Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage	silo	ca. 1930	Fair	Roof missing.	Low	structure-1			
F-1-217	9\10	Moxley Farm	Former Moxley Dairy Barn/Milk Room	Frederick	Poolesville	Dickerson Road (MD 28)	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	dairy barn	ca. 1925/ca. 1950	Fair	Rusted metal roofing.	Low	building-1			
F-1-217		Moxley Farm		Frederick	Poolesville	Dickerson Road (MD 28)	Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage	silo	ca. 1925/ca. 1950	Fair	Rusted roofing.	Low	structure-1			
F-1-217		Moxley Farm		Frederick	Poolesville	Dickerson Road (MD 28)	Domestic	Secondary Structure	smokehouse	ca. 1950	Fair	Cracking through mortar joints.	Low	building-1			
F-1-217		Moxley Farm		Frederick	Poolesville	Dickerson Road (MD 28)	Domestic	Secondary Structure	chicken coop	ca. 1900	Poor	Insect damage.	Low	building-1			
		E. Spalding House		Frederick	Poolesville	Ed Sears Road, Dickerson	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1860	Poor	Near ruin. Eroding mortar. North end collapsing. Missing windows and doors.	Low	building-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible. Resource near ruin.	
		E. Spalding Barn (Ruin)		Frederick	Poolesville	Ed Sears Road, Dickerson	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	barn foundation	19th century	Ruin	N/A	N/A	building-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible. Resource is foundation only.	
F-7-123	8	Mackintosh Farmhouse	Former Mackintosh House	Frederick	Buckeystown	Ed Sears Road, Dickerson	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	ca. 1840/ca. 1900	Good	N/A	Low-Routine Maintenance	building-1		Residence-rental	
F-7-123		Mackintosh Farm		Frederick	Buckeystown	Ed Sears Road, Dickerson	Domestic	Secondary Structure	chicken coop	ca. 1900	Fair	Wood deterioration on walls.	Low	building-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible.	

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F-7-123		Mackintosh Farm		Frederick	Buckeystown	Ed Sears Road, Dickerson	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	Pennsylvania bank barn	ca. 1900	Poor	Collapsed from hurricane damage	Low	building-1		Sugarloaf Mtn HD MHT DOE NR eligible. Barn was destroyed by Hurricane Isabel 9/2003.	
	7	Mackintosh Farm	Tractor Shed	Frederick	Buckeystown	Ed Sears Road, Dickerson	Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility	stable	1978	Fair						

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8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
___ 1600-1699	X agriculture	___ economics	___ health/medicine	___ performing arts
___ 1700-1799	___ archeology	___ education	X industry	___ philospohy
___ 1800-1899	X architecture	___ engineering	___ invention	___ politics/government
X 1900-1999	___ art	___ entertainment/	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 2000-	___ commerce	recreation	___ law	___ science
	___ communications	___ ethnic heritage	___ literature	___ social history
	___ community planning	___ exploration/	___ maritime industry	___ transportation
	X conservation	settlement	___ military	___ other:

Specific dates 1974 **Architect/Builder** N/A

Construction dates N/A

Evaluation for:

X National Register X Maryland Register ___ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

SUMMARY

The Monocacy Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA) occupies 2,011 acres that includes property along both banks of the lower Monocacy River and most of the Furnace Branch watershed in southeastern Frederick and western Montgomery counties. The area is predominantly rural, comprising farmland, rolling and rocky wooded hills, scattered small towns, and single-family homes. The Monocacy NRMA's main attraction is the Monocacy River, which was designated a Maryland Scenic River in 1974. Rock Hall and sites associated with the Johnson Furnace are the historic centerpieces of the NRMA. The state began acquisition of the area in 1974 with the purchase of the 729-acre Rock Hall estate. Land acquisition has continued into the 1990s.

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate the Monocacy NRMA as a potential historic district and to assess each built resource owned by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36CFR Part 60.4[a-d]) and the Criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). NRMAs are defined by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) as areas managed "for the optimal use of resources on the site, including wildlife management and agriculture. NRMAs do not accommodate intensive recreational uses, and they are typically used for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, and water access" (MdDNR 2002).

The appropriate historic context for evaluating the NRMA is the theme of conservation between 1974 and the 1990s with a sub-theme of passive public recreation. Monocacy NRMA has been managed for wildlife management, agriculture, and limited recreational uses. One result of this management strategy has been the adoption of a non-intervention approach to landscape management. Management activities are not directed towards restoration of a pristine environment, but to allow for natural reclamation. Some areas formerly used for agriculture have either remained under agricultural leases or are being restored to forest. No built resources, designed landscapes, or vernacular landscapes are associated with the NRMA.

The built resources constructed prior to 1960 and contained within the boundaries of the NRMA are associated with the regional industrial development of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and with regional agriculture between the nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Industrial uses were attracted to the area by the topography, the water features, i.e., the Monocacy River and its tributaries, and the abundant natural resources, such as quarries and forests. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, industrial uses dominated the river and creek valleys, capitalizing on waterpower to operate mills, furnaces, and forges. Agricultural uses historically dominated the higher elevations within the NRMA. Agriculture continues on several properties acquired by the MdDNR and farmland is currently leased for active agriculture.

The landscape contained within the boundaries of the Monocacy NRMA as defined in June 2003 does not meet the definition of a

historic vernacular landscape. The farmsteads are widely dispersed throughout the NRMA and isolated from each other. The farmsteads as a collection do not form a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, or objects that are united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. However, the portion of the Monocacy NRMA located east of the Monocacy River is located within the boundaries of the Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District, a district identified by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed due to owner objection. The National Register form was prepared in 1977 (Rivoire et al. 1977).

The Baxter and the Moxley Farmsteads are located west of the Monocacy River. The Baxter Farmhouse (MIHP #F-7-127) and its associated domestic and agricultural buildings are representative of a late nineteenth-century farmstead. The buildings have good integrity and possess the qualities of significance under Criterion C as embodying the distinctive characteristics of their types, periods, and methods of construction for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Moxley Farm (MIHP #F-1-217) does not possess the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The ca. 1920 farmhouse has a large modern addition that compromises the integrity of the farmhouse. The ca. 1870 Pennsylvania bank barn was destroyed by Hurricane Isabel during September 2003 (Kimmel 2004). The farmstead no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey the qualities of individual significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

NRMA HISTORY

Monocacy NRMA consists of 2,011 acres of natural areas and farmlands located along the Monocacy River (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002; MdDNR n.d.). Acquisition began in 1974 when the 729-acre estate, now known as Rock Hall, was purchased from the Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy obtained the property from George A. Chadwick (MdDNR 1990:5; MdDNR 1982:1). Between 1975 and 1978, the Nature Conservancy organized the purchase of an additional 970 acres to expand the NRMA. Property acquisition continued during the 1980s through the purchase of an additional 157 acres and into the 1990s with the acquisition of approximately 134 acres.

In 1979, the Land and Property Management Program within the MdDNR's Capital Programs Administration designated Monocacy NRMA a "land bank" until a master development plan was prepared. The area retained this status in 1982 (MdDNR 1981:17; MdDNR 1982:13).

In 1979, the built resources in Monocacy NRMA were surveyed as part of an architectural survey conducted by the Maryland Historical Trust (Coxe 1979). Recommendations of the survey included identifying Rock Hall mansion and the Johnson Furnace site as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as contributing elements in the Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District National Register nomination. The survey report also identified the following buildings as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places: Amrine-Baxter Farm complex (F-1-127), the Moxley bank barn, and the Mackintosh farm complex (F-1-89). The 1979 survey indicated that the following resources were not significant: Chadwick cinderblock dairy barn and milk house, the Moxley house and sheds, and the Mackintosh workshop shed (Coxe 1979).

In fiscal year 1982-1983, the MdDNR's Land Planning Services developed an interim use plan, designed as a "short-term plan, for approximately five years or until further planning studies are prepared." This plan provided for "increased public recreational use, and propose(d) limited site improvements." The property's features identified in the plan included the Monocacy River, a trout stream, wooded hillsides, open fields, farm areas, and "significant" prehistoric and historic resources including Indian artifacts and the remains of an iron furnace (MdDNR 1982:1).

The Interim Use Plan explored interim uses and improvements, future uses, and resource management. The two primary uses for

the property were agriculture and recreation. Thirty per cent of the property was leased for farming and comprised 420 acres for corn and soybeans and 231 acres for grazing. The land was leased for three-year periods and awarded through a standard bidding process. Farm structures were rented by renewable application. Income from these leases was placed in Capital Programs Administration Special Funds, which covered general operational and maintenance expenses for Natural Resources Management Areas. "Limited day-use recreation" also was available and included hiking, small craft boating, canoeing, informal picnicking, and hunting game and waterfowl (MdDNR 1982:12-13).

The interim plan developed guidelines for managing the resources at Monocacy NRMA, including agricultural, forest, water, wildlife, and archeological and historical features. The plan recommended that the three-year lease program for agricultural land continue, but suggested that the areas be monitored to ensure sound agricultural practices. The plan also recommended the preparation of a forest management plan to ensure optimal use and efficient management of the forestland, a resource that encompassed 65 per cent of the Monocacy NRMA. The purpose of the forest management plan was to identify steps to maintain the forest, to improve water quality of the river and its tributaries, and to protect scenic areas and wildlife habitats. Water-related recommendations were designed to minimize water pollution from agricultural runoff and to control sedimentation and erosion (MdDNR 1982:22-23).

Several recommendations were made for fish and wildlife habitats. The plan suggested wildlife management plans, strip mowing, planting food plots for wildlife, designating sites for wildlife management, maintaining brushy fields and other overgrown areas for food and cover, and a biological survey. For archeological and historical resources, the plan recommended further study to classify and to prioritize the data in the Maryland Geological Survey's inventory of the archeological resources. The plan also recommended continuing the lease program for historic buildings to reduce management, maintenance, and personnel costs. Regular maintenance of historic trails and old county roads, which provided access and had interpretive potential, also was a recommendation of the interim plan (MdDNR 1982:23-24).

Specific recommendations for improvements in the NRMA included retaining the existing lease for the Rock Hall mansion. In 1979, the Rock Hall mansion was leased to tenants who rehabilitated the dwelling and opened it to the public. Although plans were proposed to make the house a public historical interpretive center for the NRMA, the house was subsequently closed to the public during interior restoration work. Rock Hall entered the MdDNR curatorship program as a private residence in 1987. The curatorship program began in 1982 following a request of a private citizen to rehabilitate the Gittings-Baldwin House (MIHP # BA-265) in Gunpowder State Park. Under the curatorship program, private citizens undertake the rehabilitation of historic buildings located within the park in exchange for life tenancy. Rehabilitation plans are reviewed by the Maryland Historic Trust (MHT).

As reported in the 1982 interim use plan, the Baxter Farmhouse also was undergoing rehabilitation. Other leased buildings and structures included farmhouses, barns, corncribs, and sheds. Recreational facilities proposed for the NRMA included a 10-car parking lot and boat ramp located on the west bank of the Monocacy River; a 10-car parking lot on Park Mills Road; an area on the east side of the Monocacy River near the Route 28 bridge that provided access to the river, trails, and historic features; and, a trail access area and gravel parking lot in an open field next to Ed Sears Road (MdDNR 1982:9-11). Most of these recommendations as proposed in the 1982 interim plan were implemented.

Five interim improvements that were proposed in 1982 were never built. These proposed improvements included an office building to house two employees, parking and a pathway for the river access area, a walk-in picnic area, an historic interpretive area, and trail improvements.

As of September 1996, the leasing program remained in effect. Six leases for 468 acres generated an annual income to the state of $14,047 (MdDNR 1996:1). Agricultural leases continued as of 2003. In 1997, the Moxley Farm was enrolled in the curatorship

program. Other farms, including the Baxter Farmhouse and Mackintosh Farmhouse, were rented. Recreational opportunities at the Monocacy NRMA in 2003 included hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, and boating (MdDNR 2002).

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Monocacy NRMA as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the Criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). Under this task, it is appropriate to discuss the NRMA as a cultural landscape applying National Register Criteria for Evaluation and Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (McClelland and Keller 1995) and guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1996). Elements examined as part of this analysis included spatial patterns and land use, topography, water features, circulation networks, cultural traditions, buildings and structures, clusters, and archeological sites.

The first property for the Monocacy NRMA was acquired in 1974. The remainder of the NRMA was assembled between 1974 and the 1990s. As a NRMA, the property is managed with natural resources, including wildlife and agriculture, as a priority. NRMAs do not accommodate intensive recreational uses. The NRMA contains few facilities constructed to support recreational activities and contains no MdDNR-built resources constructed prior to 1960. The majority of the acreage in the NRMA will not be developed.

The appropriate historic context for evaluating the NRMA is the theme of conservation between 1974 and the 1990s with a sub-theme of passive public recreation. The establishment of Program Open Space in 1969 allowed long-term funding to acquire public lands for conservation and recreation. One result of this program was to broaden the classifications of public lands beyond the terms "game refuge", "state park", and "state forest" to include natural resources management areas and natural environment areas. The purpose of these areas is to enhance the natural resources existing on a property. At the Monocacy NRMA, the resources that are managed are the watershed and forest areas. In addition, agricultural acreage placed in service prior to the establishment of the NRMA continues in use as agricultural land. Monocacy NRMA has been managed for wildlife management, agriculture, and limited recreational uses. One result of this management strategy has been the adoption of a non-intervention approach to landscape management. Management activities are not directed towards restoration of a pristine environment, but to allow for natural reclamation. Some areas formerly used for agriculture have either remained under agricultural leases or are being restored to forest. No built resources, designed landscapes, or vernacular landscapes are associated with the NRMA.

Within the conservation movement, the history of Monocacy NRMA illustrates the general approach of protecting watersheds in Maryland through the acquisition of property bordering a major river or stream to remove the land from development. Stream valley preservation was actively proposed during the 1940s and 1950s. In the case of Monocacy NRMA, the impetus for acquiring the property was two-fold: to protect the Potomac River watershed and to protect the Monocacy River watershed. In 1948 and 1951, MdDNR accepted the donation of two properties along the Potomac River for waterfowl sanctuaries. Efforts to protect and restore the Potomac River watershed increased during the 1960s and are ongoing to the present.

As of 2002, the MdDNR maintains 16 properties comprising over 22,100 acres classified as NRMAs, as compared with 48 state parks containing 91,920 acres, 12 state forests containing 135,656 acres, and 41 wildlife management areas containing 100,626 acres. The NRMA classification first was assigned to properties acquired during the 1970s. The NRMA classification ensures that a property will not be intensively developed for recreation or other uses. Other property classifications that restrict future development in the MdDNR system include 7 Natural Environment Areas containing approximately 12,400 acres and 26 Natural Heritage Conservation Purchases containing approximately 8,600 acres. The current investigation includes three properties

classified as NRMAs: Merkle established ca. 1970, Monocacy established in 1974, and Fair Hill established in 1975. The size of NRMAs ranges from over 5,600 acres at Fair Hill in Cecil County to 58 acres at Black Walnut Point in Talbot County.

The Monocacy NRMA does not appear to meet the definition of the property classification to be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The NRMA as an entity is not an example of a historic designed landscape, a historic vernacular landscape, a historic site, or an ethnographic landscape. Rather, the NRMA illustrates a conservation strategy of minimal intervention to encourage natural reclamation. Indeed, the lack of development of built resources or landscape enhancements, such as trails, road networks, is critical to this strategy. The results of the management of the NRMA's natural resources have left no appreciable human signature upon the landscape. The relatively recent implementation of this strategy has not allowed the development of sufficient historical perspective to assess whether the NRMA is a significant approach within the history of conservation. At this point in time, since the NRMA is less than fifty years of age, there is insufficient scholarly work to evaluate the potential important associations of the NRMA with conservation history necessary for consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The built resources constructed prior to 1960 and contained within the boundaries of the NRMA are associated with the regional industrial development of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and with regional agriculture between the nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Industrial uses were attracted to the area by the topography, the water features, i.e., the Monocacy River and its tributaries, and the abundant natural resources, such as quarries and forests. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, industrial uses dominated the river and creek valleys, capitalizing on waterpower to operate mills, furnaces, and forges. The base of the Johnson Limekiln (MIHP #18FR162) is the only extant built resource associated with the historic industrial activity in the NRMA. Related industrial resources include the Johnson Furnace site (MIHP #F-7-9, Site 18FR161), the Johnson Quarries, and Furnace Ford Road. During the twentieth century, the river and stream valleys were allowed to reforest, creating the scenic and "natural" corridors along the river and its tributaries.

Agricultural uses historically dominated the higher elevations within the NRMA. Agriculture continues on several properties acquired by the MdDNR and farmland is currently leased for active agriculture. In general, agricultural acreage contains farmsteads typically organized around older dwellings with more recent agricultural outbuildings. The major domestic buildings illustrate the building practices of their respective periods of construction, as well as social class and use. Houses exhibit stone, log, wood-frame, and/or brick construction. Several houses reflect rehabilitation efforts dating from the late twentieth century. The most prominent of these is Rock Hall (MIHP # F-7-002). Most residences appear in good condition and retain exterior integrity of location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, and association to represent their periods of construction.

Most agricultural buildings located in the NRMA date from the late nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century and illustrate the agricultural patterns of the region and period. Examples of twentieth-century agricultural buildings include the dairy barns and dairies located at Rock Hall and at Moxley Farm (MIHP #F-1-217). Few nineteenth-century agricultural buildings survive extant. These include outbuildings at the Baxter Farm (MIHP #F-1-127) and at Moxley Farm (MIHP #F-1-217). The conditions of the agricultural outbuildings vary. Many are in poor condition and abandoned; others are in good condition. Several agricultural outbuildings retain sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association to represent their periods of construction.

Cultural traditions have not been documented as associated with the farmsteads, the layout or the farms, nor the evolution of the farm residences. The farmsteads exhibit the evolution of architectural development in the region and reflect the changes in county agriculture between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The views from the farm complexes include open fields and nearby wooded areas associated with their respective farms. The farmsteads are not connected by viewsheds.

The circulation network through the NRMA is based on the historic roads that linked the area with the surrounding communities. Dickerson, Park Mills, and Ed Sears roads generally follow the paths of historic roads established during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These roads are two-lane. Dickerson and Park Mills roads have been rerouted at or near their historic Monocacy River crossings and they were paved during the twentieth century. Access to the former and present farmsteads generally is by unpaved single-track lanes. Additional historic roads, including Furnace Ford Road, serve as unmarked trails through the NRMA.

The landscape contained within the boundaries of the Monocacy NRMA as defined in June 2003 does not meet the definition of a historic vernacular landscape. The farmsteads are widely dispersed throughout the NRMA and isolated from each other. The farmsteads as a collection do not form a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, or objects that are united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. However, the portion of the Monocacy NRMA located east of the Monocacy River is located within the boundaries of the Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District, a district identified by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but not listed due to owner objection. The National Register form was prepared in 1977 (Rivoire et al. 1977). The significance of the historic district is derived from the history of Sugarloaf Mountain from prehistory to the twentieth century, the preservation of the mountain during the twentieth century, the industrial history of the area, and the agricultural landscape with associated agricultural-related buildings. The documentation prepared in 1977 identified two properties located in the Monocacy NRMA as contributing to the district: Rock Hall mansion (MIHP #F-7-002) and the Johnson Iron Furnace (MIHP # F-1-009, Site 18FR161). The documentation was prepared with the proviso that additional buildings would contribute to the historic district.

Rock Hall mansion (MIHP #F-7-002) was built in 1812. The house has been rehabilitated and retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house has been identified as contributing to the Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District. The house possesses the qualities of significance under Criterion C for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The associated agricultural buildings date from the mid twentieth century. The agricultural outbuildings appear to contribute to the Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District as an agricultural complex of the twentieth century of Frederick County.

The Mackintosh Farmhouse (MIHP #F-7-123) and its associated chicken coop and stable are located in the Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District. The house was rehabilitated and represents an interesting example of a log house that was expanded and reoriented with a rear addition. The house appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

The E. Spalding House is located in the Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District in a forested area. Neglect of the house and barn has compromised the design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The buildings no longer retain sufficient integrity for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

No archeological sites within the NRMA have been evaluated, with the exception of the site of the Johnson Iron Furnace (F-7-009, Site 18FR161), which has been identified as contributing to the Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District. The following sites are located within the boundaries of the Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District: 18FR591, 18FR155, 18FR156, 18FR157, 18FR158, 18FR159, 18FR160, 18FR162, and 18FR363. None of these sites have been evaluated applying the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation.

The Baxter Farmhouse (MIHP #F-7-127) and its associated domestic and agricultural buildings are located west of the Monocacy River and not in the Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District. The complex is representative of a late nineteenth-century farmstead. The buildings have good integrity and possess the qualities of significance under Criterion C as embodying the distinctive

characteristics of their types, periods, and methods of construction for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Moxley Farm (MIHP #F-1-217) is located on the west side of the Monocacy River and is not located in the Sugarloaf Mountain Historic District. The ca. 1920 farmhouse has a large modern addition that compromises the integrity of the farmhouse. The ca. 1870 Pennsylvania bank barn was destroyed by Hurricane Isabel during September 2003 (Kimmel 2004). The curator plans to rebuild the barn using traditional framing techniques. The farmstead no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey the qualities of individual significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No historic district has been identified that encompasses the former Moxley Farm.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The prehistoric and historic contexts relevant to the Frederick County area have been organized around chronological periods and themes identified by the Maryland historic Trust (MHT) in its cultural resources documents (Weissman 1987; MHT 2000).

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The assessments by Peck (1979) and by Kavanagh (1982) of the prehistoric resources of the Monocacy River Valley are the only comprehensive regional surveys available for the area near Monocacy NRMA. These works provided the initial framework for the following cultural historical framework. The prehistoric sequence in the study area, and in the Middle Atlantic as a whole, traditionally is divided into three major periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland. The regional literature has evidenced a healthy concern with these divisions, and efforts have been made to redefine cultural periods and stages by focusing on adaptive strategies, in addition to stylistic change (Gardner 1980; Custer 1984). Stewart (1980) organized his data using the traditional period and sub period designations. That organization generally is followed here; adjustments reflect adaptive trends and more current interpretations of artifact chronology.

Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period (ca. 11,000-6,500 B.C.)

The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic includes the time period from ca. 12,000 to 6,500 B.C., the Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton projectile point styles, and the early side-notched and corner-notched projectile points traditionally assigned to the Early Archaic. Diagnostics of the later part of the Paleo-Indian period thus include Palmer, Kirk, and Warren points (Gardner 1980:3; Custer 1984:43). Work by Gardner at the Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex in the Shenandoah Valley suggested continuity of adaptive pattern throughout this period (Gardner 1979, 1983).

The basis for including the Early Archaic within the Paleo-Indian tradition is that the settlement and subsistence trends appear to have not changed during this time. Work by Gardner at the Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex in the Shenandoah Valley first suggested continuity of adaptive pattern throughout this period (Gardner 1979, 1980, 1983). Other studies (e.g., Peck 1979; Stewart 1980; Kavanagh 1982; Custer 1984) have tended to confirm this hypothesis, and to extend it to the entire Mid-Atlantic region.

The environmental setting for this period was conditioned by the Late Pleistocene/Holocene transition. Climatic episodes defined by Carbone (1976) for the Shenandoah Valley appear to be applicable to the Pleasant Valley area (Wesler et al. 1981; Kavanagh 1982). The episodes pertinent to the Paleo-Indian period are the Late Glacial (ca. 15,000 - 8,500 B.C.) and the Pre-Boreal/Boreal (8,500 - 6,700 B.C.) (Custer 1984; Kavanagh 1982; Stewart 1980). The Late Glacial represents the terminal Pleistocene and the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area" (Custer 1984:44). Pollen records suggest tundra conditions as far south as central Pennsylvania at ca. 9,300 B.C. (Kavanagh 1982:8). South of there, pollen and faunal data indicate a "mosaic"

pattern of vegetation (Custer 1984:44). Carbone described Late Glacial vegetation in the Shenandoah Valley as comprised of microhabitats, including mixed deciduous gallery forests near the river, mixed coniferous-deciduous forest and grasslands in the foothills and valley floor, coniferous forest on the high ridges, and alpine tundra in the mountains (Stewart 1980:4). It is probable that the faunal assemblage included Pleistocene megafauna, although the extent of human reliance on these animals is debated (Custer 1984; Gardner 1980; Kavanagh 1982).

The Pre-Boreal/Boreal climatic episode was a period of transition into the full Holocene. Climatic change involved warmer summer temperatures, with continued wet winters. Vegetation shifted in response, with hemlock-pine forests on upper slopes, coniferous-deciduous forests on valley floors and foothills, and hydrophytic gallery forests along rivers (Carbone 1976). The faunal community would have included bear, elk, deer, and smaller game.

Gardner (1979, 1983) identified six site types in the Shenandoah Valley Paleo-Indian settlement system. These may be more broadly applicable in the Middle Atlantic (Custer 1984). They include: 1) quarry sites, 2) quarry reduction stations, 3) quarry-related base camps, 4) base camp maintenance stations, 5) outlying hunting stations, and 6) isolated point finds (Gardner 1979; Custer 1984; Stewart 1980).

Wesler et al. (1981:135) refined this site typology. They observed that Gardner's site types represented a truncated upland data set. It would be more consistent with available evidence, they continued (Wesler et al. 1981:135), to say that there were two settlement foci: those centered on riverine base camps and those centered on lithic quarries.

Both Peck (1979) and Kavanagh (1982) reported Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Hardaway-Dalton points in various parts of the Monocacy Valley, although none have been found at any of the prehistoric archeological sites through which the project corridor passes. Kavanagh (1982:44), following Wesler et al. (1981:186) suggested a Paleo-Indian settlement pattern focused on riverine settings. Kirk points recovered from the Monocacy Valley usually are made from rhyolite (Kavanagh 1982:46). Stewart (1987) has interpreted the use of rhyolite in the Great Valley at this time as an indication of expansion into new environmental zones as the hunting-based economy shifted to a more diverse focus. This shift is marked by the presence of Kirk phase points. It may be useful to view the Kirk Phase in this region as transitional to the Archaic.

Archaic Period (ca. 6,500-1,000 B.C.)

The Archaic extended chronologically from ca. 6,500 to 1,000 B.C. Thus, it included the traditionally defined Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Terminal Archaic. Diagnostics of the Middle Archaic (6,500 - 3,000 B.C.) include bifurcate base points, such as the St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha types, as well as the Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Neville types (Wesler et al. 1981; Custer 1984; Stewart 1980, 1987; Dent 1995).

The date of 6,500 B.C. marked the emergence of the full Holocene environment and corresponded to the beginning of the Atlantic climatic episode. This episode involved a warm and humid period that continued to about 5,000 B.C.; a cooling trend occurred after this (Custer 1984:62-63). The vegetation pattern in the vicinity of the project area may have been characterized by mesic forests on slopes, boggy areas on valley floors, and mixed mesophytic gallery forests along rivers (Wesler et al. 1981). Gardner summarized human adaptation in response to the Holocene environment:

By 6500 B.C., the Post-Pleistocene conditions had changed so dramatically that the adaptations of the long-lived Paleoindian/Early Archaic system could no longer function in a viable manner. The hunting emphasis was thus abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence. This resulted in a major settlement shift away from primary focus on sources of crypto-crystalline stone and the distribution of previously existing fauna, to a focus on the zonal distribution of generalized, but seasonally available set of resources [Gardner 1978:47].

Kavanagh (1982:52) noted several patterns for Middle Archaic settlement patterns within the Monocacy Valley. The number of sites increased, with proportionally more located in the middle part of the valley. There were an increased number of sites in geomorphological zones away from the river, and more sites were located along tributaries to the Monocacy. Overall, the average distance of sites from the Monocacy River was greater during the Middle Archaic period than in earlier periods. These trends indicate the use of a broader resource base and support the notion of a foraging economy, a pattern also observed for the same period in the Great Valley of Maryland (Stewart 1980:7).

The Late and Terminal Archaic fall roughly within the Atlantic/Sub-Boreal Transition (3,000 -700 B.C.). This was a warm, dry period which "culminated in the xerothermic or 'climatic optimum' around 2,350 B.C., when it was drier and 2 degrees C warmer than modern conditions" (Kavanagh 1982:9). Vegetation patterns included the reappearance of open grasslands, and an expansion of oak-hickory forests onto valley floors and hillsides.

Diagnostics of the Late Archaic (3,000 - 2,000 B.C.) have been separated into two projectile point traditions: the Laurentian, which includes the Otter Creek, Vosburg, and Brewerton point types; and the Great Valley Tradition, which encompasses the Bare Island and Lackawaxen point types. Representative Laurentian Tradition projectile point types have been found at four Frederick County sites (18FR21, 18FR40, 18FR55, and 18FR205) in association with points of the Great Valley Tradition (Peck 1979:250-253, 256).

In the Monocacy Valley, Kavanagh (1982) noted that Late Archaic sites tend to be located in transitional areas between geomorphological zones. Although there was expansion into the previously under-utilized northern foothills, the general settlement pattern remained centered on riverine base camps, with limited activity sites located in the foothills and uplands.

The Terminal Archaic (2,000 - 1,000 B.C.) includes two projectile point traditions: the Broadspear Tradition, represented by Savannah River Stemmed, Susquehanna Broadspear, Lehigh/Koens Crispin, and Perkiomen point types; and the Fishtail Tradition, represented by Drybrook and Orient Fishtail point types (Kavanagh 1982). Although Kavanagh (1982:60) suggested that the Fishtail Tradition has a stronger association with a riparian orientation, it should be noted that for the sites in the vicinity of the project area, sites with broadspear points have the stronger association.

It should also be noted that Custer (1984), following from Cook (1976) and Dunn (1984), does not accept the broadspear and fishtail traditions as cultural markers. He interprets them, instead, as a "distinctive set of tools and knives that are in no way connected with special groups of people" (Custer 1984:79). He feels that they are cutting tools, and postulates that the Bare Island/Lackawaxen point types continued into the Terminal Archaic as the associated projectile.

During the Late Archaic, the pattern of a more wide-ranging utilization of different environmental zones that began during the Middle Archaic was elaborated. This can be seen as a response to the spread of oak-hickory forests during the late Atlantic climatic episode. Sites are located in a wide range of environmental settings and seem to have been seasonally or periodically occupied. The general settlement pattern for the region is scattered campsites with some riverine orientation (Stewart 1980). The greatest dispersal of sites occurred during the early Late Archaic; by Terminal Archaic times, the settlement pattern had a stronger riverine bias (Wesler et al. 1981:142). Soapstone, or steatite, bowls and steatite tempered ceramics also were added to the tool kit during the Terminal Archaic. Such artifacts are not common on Monocacy Valley sites; Kavanagh (1982:60-62) suggested that this might mean that the Monocacy Valley sites represented hinterland, limited activity sites for base camps located along the Potomac.

However, it is also possible that this under-abundance of steatite and steatite-tempered ceramics is a product of a skewed sample. Such materials are notoriously susceptible to weathering, especially when exposed by plowing on frequently flooded bottomlands; all of the sites recorded by Peck (1979) were plowzone sites first identified by collectors.

Woodland Period (1,000 B.C.-A.D. 1600)

The Woodland Period dates from approximately 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1650. This corresponds, in general, to the Sub-Atlantic climatic episode (ca 940 B.C. - modern times). While it is customary to characterize the environment after at least 3,000 B.C. as approximating modern conditions, it is also apparent that climatic changes of varying intensities took place during this period. The episodic nature of climatic change documented by Carbone for the Shenandoah Valley can be seen to have continued, at least in attenuated form, into the Late Holocene (Carbone 1976, 1982). The episodes or perturbations which characterized the Late Holocene were minor changes in comparison to variations that took place earlier in the Holocene; nevertheless, evidence indicates that "locally significant changes did occur" (Bryson and Wendland 1967:281).

The short-term perturbations that characterized the Late Holocene climatic structure are of interest since it appears that times of environmental stress can be expected at periods of transition between episodes (Carbone 1976; Custer 1980). Carbone (1976:200) noted three of these possible stress periods: 1) the Sub-Boreal/Sub-Atlantic transition (3,000 - 2,600 B.P.); 2) the Sub-Atlantic/Scandic transition (1,750 - 1,305 B.P.); and 3) the Neo-Atlantic/Pacific transition (870 B.P.). In an earlier paper, Wendland and Bryson proposed that:

The step-wise model of climatic change suggests that dependent environmental variables, i.e., climatic "proxies," should record these abrupt discontinuities in their own response to the climate. If climatic discontinuities are sufficiently abrupt and of sufficient magnitude, environmental subsystems which respond to the climate should contain discontinuities in their record, thus providing a "proxy" indicator of the covariate, climate...[Wendland and Bryson 1974:10].

They went on to analyze pollen record discontinuities and cultural continuities worldwide, demonstrating that the potential stress periods noted above are characterized by botanic and cultural discontinuities on a global level. On the regional level, correspondences between climatic/environmental patterns and cultural sequences during the Woodland have been noted for the Middle Atlantic as a whole (Carbone 1982), and for the Shenandoah Valley (Fehr 1983).

The Early Woodland subperiod can be dated from about 1,000 - 500 B.C. (Gardner 1982). Characteristic ceramics of the period include steatite tempered Marcey Creek and Selden Island wares, Vinnette I-like crushed rock tempered sherds, and sand tempered Accokeek ceramics. Kavanagh (1982) identified steatite-tempered ceramics and Accokeek Cord-Marked ceramics in the Monocacy Valley.

The settlement pattern for the Early Woodland period can be described as a continuation of the Late Archaic pattern (Kavanagh 1982:66). Rhyolite usage reached its peak in the Great Valley, indicating that mountain environments were at least seasonally exploited (Stewart 1980, 1987).

Diagnostics of the Middle Woodland (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1000) in the Piedmont include Popes Creek Net-Impressed and Mockley ceramics with the latter especially indicative of the Middle Woodland (Potter 1993: 62-66). In general, the ceramic types of the Middle Woodland are poorly known in the Monocacy Valley (Peck 1979; Kavanagh 1982). Lithic types include Selby Bay variants and Jacks Reef-like pentagonal and notched points. Although 18FR21, 18FR40, 18FR55, 18FR110, and 18FR205 all produced Selby Bay projectile points (Peck 1979:250, 251, 252, 253, 256), Middle Woodland ceramics are not known from these sites. The general lack of Middle Woodland ceramics led Kavanagh (1982:69) to suggest that ceramics were imported to the Monocacy Valley during the Middle Woodland.

The Late Woodland in the Monocacy Valley region (ca. A.D. 1000 - 1650) involved three major complexes: the Montgomery Complex, the Mason Island Complex, and the Luray Complex (or Phase). The Montgomery Complex has a long history in the

archeological literature on the Piedmont region. It was defined first as the Montgomery Focus by Schmitt (1952) based on materials from the Shepard site in Montgomery County, Maryland. As described by Slattery et al. (1966:49-50) and Slattery and Woodward (1992), the Montgomery Focus included two Shenandoah Valley sites and several sites in the Potomac Piedmont. Major traits of the focus included grit tempered, cord-marked pottery, circular villages located near rivers, and flexed burials with few grave goods. The pottery, called Albemarle by MacCord et al. (1957), Shepard Cord-Marked by Schmitt (1952), and, most recently, Rosenstock by Peck (1979), was tempered with crushed quartz in the Great Valley and with granite or quartz in the Potomac Piedmont.

McNett and Gardner (n.d.) renamed the Montgomery Focus the Montgomery Complex, and described it as consisting of several closely related phases, geographically confined to the Potomac Valley near Seldon Island. They did not include the Shenandoah Valley sites because of discontinuous distribution. Ceramics of the complex were described as grit tempered (primarily granite or quartz), collared, and cord-marked, with decoration including punched or gashed collar bases, and cord-wrapped stick or incised designs.

More recently, a number of similar sites have been identified as Montgomery Complex sites in the Monocacy River region. The Monocacy data expand both the geographic and ecological zone locations of the Montgomery Complex. There is a continuous range of radiocarbon dates for the Montgomery Complex sites from ca A.D. 1000-A.D. 1520; this has been suggested as the general time span for the complex (Kavanagh 1982). Kavanagh (1999) suggests an association between Montgomery Complexes sites and well-drained soils and a distribution of site location within the central Monocacy Valley. This distribution is based upon a sample of twenty sites with Montgomery Complex components. Some researchers have argued that the Montgomery Complex was the origin of the Potomac Creek complex in the inner Coastal Plain (Potter 1993: 126-132).

The Mason Island Complex was defined as including components from the Catoctin Creek Site, the Mason Island I Site, and the Glen Haven Site (McNett and Gardner n.d.). The complex has been separated from the Montgomery Complex on the bases of geographic distribution, pottery temper, and the presence of extended burials. In other traits, the two complexes are similar. The Mason Island Complex apparently was confined to the Potomac Valley to the area above Harrisons Island; it is defined by the presence of limestone-tempered pottery, with quartz appearing as a minority temper type. Stewart calls this pottery Page/Nolands Ferry, and has identified this ware in the Chickadee Rockshelter within the Great Valley (Stewart 1982). Radiocarbon dates for the complex include A.D. 1440 ± 90 at the Biggs Ford site, and four dates from the Nolands Ferry site averaging A.D. 1528 (Kavanagh 1982:77). The Mason Island Complex is thought to have originated further west, along the upper Potomac (Potter 1993: 130).

The Luray Phase, originally defined by Schmitt (1952) and further explicated by McNett and Gardner (n.d.), is associated with shell tempered Keyser Cord-Marked ceramics. Thought to have centered in the Shenandoah Valley, this phase extends into the Potomac Piedmont and the Great Valley, evidently replacing the earlier Montgomery and Mason Island manifestations (McNett and Gardner n.d.; Potter 1993: 130-131).

The early historic aboriginal occupation of the Monocacy and Upper Potomac Valleys apparently was characterized by shifting populations. The earliest descriptions of Native Americans in the region describe short lived communities of displaced groups. The earliest references record the presence of a Piscataway/Conoy village on Heaters Island (ca. 1699-1710), a Shawnee town near what is now Oldtown, Maryland (ca. 1690s-1730s), and a Tuscarora village at the confluence of the Monocacy and the Potomac (ca. 1721) (Grumet 1995; Hoxie 1996:650). The Delaware and the Catawba fought a battle near the mouth of Antietam Creek in the 1730s (Scharf 1882:2:986). Both Scharf (1882) and Williams (1910) noted that the Catawba and the Cherokee were present occasionally in the Great Valley during the French and Indian War. All of this suggests unstable occupation of the region during the early eighteenth century.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Contact and Settlement Period (1570-1750)

Settlement in Frederick County area began during the early 1700s. Explorers and traders were the first Euro-Americans to enter the Piedmont region. Two Frenchmen, Louis Michel and Martin Chartier, were among the first explorers in the region, locating the mouth of the Monocacy in 1700. In 1711, Swiss explorer, Christof de Graffenried, was the first to describe Sugarloaf Mountain (Rivoire et al. 1977). German and English settlers pushed into the region 1720 and 1730 as they searched for fertile land. Prominent propertied men from Annapolis and the Eastern Shore recognized the speculative value of the land in the region and, by 1732, they acquired more than ten tracts averaging over 5,000 acres. The tracts were situated along the Monocacy and the Potomac Rivers (Tracey and Dern 1987).

During the decades following the initial land patent grants, German, Scots-Irish, and Swiss immigrants began to move into the Frederick area in large numbers. The increase in population led to the formation of a new county. Frederick County was created by the Bill of 1748, and was officially separated from Prince George's County on December 10, 1748. The heaviest concentrations of settlement in the new county were Frederick Town, Georgetown, and Rockville. The latter two later became part of Montgomery County (Scharf 1882).

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680 – 1815)

The English and German settlers established two distinctly different economic and cultural traditions in this region. English settlers from the Maryland Tidewater region transplanted their tobacco culture to the rolling meadows of Frederick County. Their plantations required slave labor and large plots of land located near water routes. German immigrants arriving from Pennsylvania generally farmed smaller plots that provided enough food for their families; corn and wheat were the primary staple crops during this period (Tracy and Dern 1987).

As the county's agriculture increased, access to waterways, towns, and mills increased. A number of roads were constructed to transport goods. Frederick Town, the largest city in the county, became the central transportation hub. During the late eighteenth century, Potomac River ferries were established to facilitate trade. Richard Nelson established a ferry at Point of Rocks. Later other ferries began at Noland, about four miles down river from Nelson's Ferry and White's Ferry and Edwards Ferry were established farther east in present day Montgomery County (Varle 1808).

When the French and Indian War began in 1756, residents of western Maryland, including western Frederick County, fled east for safety. Because Frederick Town was located near the western frontier, it became a staging point for British and colonial troops (Scharf 1882:364). The end of the conflict in 1763 reopened Maryland's western counties to European settlement; settlers returned to Frederick County, developed new towns, and many continued farther west.

The population of Frederick County increased almost 100 per cent between 1768 and 1773 (Wesler et al. 1981:140). The population of Frederick County continued to rise after the Revolutionary War. Frederick Town quickly became a primary market center for the agricultural base of the county. The success of Frederick County agriculture was noted as early as 1755, when British and colonial troops moving through Frederick found a plentiful supply of foods such as meat, milk, and eggs (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:13). While transplanted Tidewater settlers continued to grow tobacco, German farmers sent their surplus corn and wheat to European and West Indian markets. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States (Miller 1886:132). Other crops raised at this time, included flax, which supported a linen factory in the county, and orchard products (Scharf 1882:363).

Early industries evolved in response to the growing agricultural prosperity of the county. Tributaries of the Monocacy River supported grist and saw mills, and the number of these enterprises increased as wheat production rose. In 1769, thirty-seven gristmills operated along the Monocacy River and its tributaries. In 1791, there were eighty mills in the county (Scharf 1882:364, 369).

A contributing factor in the expansion of industry in the area was the construction of roads that connected Frederick to the Potomac and the Catoctin Mountains to the Monocacy River. In 1734, John Nelson, Sr. was selected to be the overseer for a road between "Monocacy to the First Mountain" (Tracy and Dern 1987). This road later became an alignment for portions of the C&O Canal, the B&O Railroad, and Route 28. Buckeystown Pike was shown on Varle's 1808 Map of Frederick and Washington Counties running from Frederick through Buckeystown to Noland's Ferry.

The area's increasing commercial importance encouraged the construction of public roads from Frederick to Baltimore and to Annapolis in 1760 (Scharf 1882:363), but most county roads remained in generally poor condition until the end of the century. In an effort to improve transportation routes into the interior, the Potomac Navigation Company began construction of a canal along the Potomac River in 1790s (Wesler et al. 1981:141). By the early nineteenth century, overland transportation became more important and new roads had been established and improved.

To the east of Monocacy River, between the river and Sugarloaf Mountain, the majority of early development centered on industries. The most significant industries were the iron works of Thomas Johnson, Maryland's first governor, and his younger brothers Baker, James, and Roger. They worked as a team in the early years, but it was Roger Johnson who made his home in the area and left the deepest impression. The Johnson family's iron enterprises began at Catoctin Furnace near Thurmont. Built prior to the Revolutionary War, Catoctin Furnace was profitable for the brothers. The brothers expanded their enterprise with a small forge on Bush Creek west of Ijamsville ca. 1776 and built a rolling and slitting mill nearby at Reel's Mill (Hutchinson 1977). Hoping to capitalize on the Patowmack Canal, the Johnson brothers built Johnson Furnace on Furnace Creek and began operations ca. 1785. The Johnsons built Bloomsbury Forge on Bennetts Creek ca. 1789, which likely refined most of the output from Johnson Furnace (Hutchinson 1977). The iron works cast iron from local deposits of iron ore and limestone, and charcoal made from the local forests. The forge and furnace became Roger's exclusive property in 1793, when the brothers divided up the family business. The iron works operated until ca. 1820 when competition from larger furnaces forced its closing. Another important industry was the Johann Friederich Amelung glass works established in 1789. It ultimately failed, but Amelung's students continued in the Sugarloaf area and in a larger scale in Pittsburgh, PA. The lumber industry was also prominent in the area. The trees were used for ships, building materials, and burned to make charcoal. Tons of tree bark were used as raw material for tanneries (Rivoire et al. 1977). Quarries were opened at many places for mining limestone, iron ore, and limestone. The Johnson quarry, located north of Rock Hall, produced quartzite with refractory qualities, which was valuable for relining the furnaces, forges, and lime kilns in the area (Hutchinson 1977).

These early industrialists built a number of homes in the area, including Roger Johnson's Bloomsbury Mansion, built near the forge. Within the Monocacy NRMA, Roger Johnson built Rock Hall in 1812. Although its location suggests it was built as ironmaster's house for the furnace, the house likely was built for Roger's son, Joseph, who turned twenty-one that year and was about to marry (Hutchinson 1977).

Although no battles were fought within Frederick County during the Revolutionary War, the conflict involved county residents in other ways. Hessian and British prisoners-of-war were housed in barracks at Frederick. After the war, many Hessians chose to settle permanently in the area (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:15).

During the War of 1812, the county also experienced much troop movement. Although the British in this conflict did not attack Frederick Town, its proximity to Washington and Baltimore rendered it a convenient repository for national government records and for bank deposits (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:31).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815 – 1870)

After the War of 1812, commerce and industry gained importance throughout Maryland. Agriculture and industry remained interdependent as farmers supplied raw materials to manufacturers, and industries produced goods for agricultural use. Increased mechanization also gave rise to new farming techniques, and generated interest in sound agricultural practices. The introduction of the railroad and of new transportation routes expanded markets for both agricultural and manufactured products. Farmers began to experiment with a variety of crops and livestock during the second decade of the nineteenth century. Dairying became more common, and sheep raising supplied raw materials for local woolen mills. The improved transportation corridors, illustrated in Bond's 1858 *Map of Frederick County*, increased the production of fruits and vegetables, as markets became more accessible (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:502,503).

Transportation improved dramatically during the first half of the nineteenth century. There were plans for a canal to be built between the Chesapeake and Ohio, and a railroad system between Baltimore and Ohio. In 1828, the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal Company began to construct a canal along the Potomac River from Georgetown to Cumberland. This waterway passed along the southwestern border of Frederick County (Miller 1886:136). Quarries located along Furnace Branch at the base of Sugarloaf Mountain were used as a source of stone to build the Monocacy River Aqueduct, the largest aqueduct on the canal. Much of the stone was hauled via wooden rail tramway built for the project (National Park Service 1991:86).

The B&O Railroad broke ground the same day as the C&O Canal. The railroad passed through the county just south of Frederick Town. It met the C&O Canal at Point of Rocks. In 1828, Point of Rocks became the focal point of the rivalry between the canal company and the railroad company due to the narrowness of the right-of-way between Catoctin Mountains and the Potomac River. The Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad submitted an injunction to the Chancellor of the State of Maryland to stop construction of the C&O Canal above Point of Rocks. The debate of right-of-way went on for four years. In 1832, the C&O Canal won the right-of-way (NPS 1991). The B&O Railroad eventually came to an agreement with the C&O Canal Company, which allowed both to pass through Point of Rocks. The railroad was completed to Point of Rocks in 1832 (Harwood 1994).

In the 1830s to 1850s, the B&O Railroad transported passengers, flour, granite, and limestone. The line that went from Baltimore through the Patapsco Valley to Point of Rocks was called the Old Main Line. Between 1852 and 1854, the line between Frederick and Point of Rocks was double tracked.

The demand for better roads intensified as farmers required accessible routes to transport their products to the canal and rail lines. Improved road surfaces encouraged a shift from draft oxen to horses; this shift allowed farmers to concentrate on breeding cattle for better beef and milk production (Lee 1982:42). The expanded

road systems promoted town growth, as new settlements developed around major intersections and crossings (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

Although the period of large-scale industrial enterprises in around the Monocacy Natural Resources Management Area (NRMA) was fairly short, their imprint was long lasting. Amelung had brought in 350 German craftsman and their families. When his glassworks failed in 1795, many stayed near New Bremen (Park Mills). Thomas Johnson and Adam Kohlenberg established their own glassworks, employing many. In addition, the Fleecy Dale woolen mill was erected near the old Amelung glassworks and Daniel Price opened a woolen mill near the mouth of Furnace Branch. Both operated until the Civil War (Rivoire et al. 1977).

By 1860, Frederick ranked first in the state of Maryland in wheat, corn, rye, and butter production, and in the number of milk cows (Wesler et al. 1981:143). Innovations in farming techniques were emphasized during this period, while new machines were developed to improve agricultural production. Farmers began to utilize new methods of soil maintenance and improvement including the addition of lime to the soil revitalized the nutrients.

The Civil War interrupted Maryland's commercial and industrial progress. Laborers entered military service, causing a decline in the productivity of local farmers and manufacturers. Loyalties were divided between the Union and the Confederacy. Although the majority of Frederick County residents supported the Union, many residents sympathized with the South. Caught between the Union Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the North and the Confederate stronghold of Virginia to the south, western Maryland served as a battleground several times during the Civil War. Frederick Town, as it was known during the Civil War, was a key intersection in west-central Maryland. The town's position as a transportation center made Frederick a highly strategic location that both Union and Confederate forces wished to control. Sugarloaf Mountain served as an important observation and signal post for Union forces. Troops on Sugarloaf Mountain were the first to detect the invasions of the North by the Army of Northern Virginia and in 1862 and 1863. During each of these campaigns, Confederate raiders targeted the mountain and controlled its heights (Rivoire et al. 1977).

The Shenandoah Valley of Virginia provided Confederates with a natural invasion route to the North. Both Robert E. Lee and Jubal A. Early took advantage of this natural highway to enter Maryland. Numerous Confederate cavalry expeditions crossed the state throughout the war. Consequently, several battles and skirmishes took place in west-central Maryland. The Battles of South Mountain and Antietam brought both armies through the Monocacy Valley and Frederick in 1862. Wounded troops were cared for at the Union hospitals established in Frederick following these battles. Following the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, the area's hospitals were again inundated with wounded soldiers (Coddington 1979:548-49). On 8 July 1864, Confederate forces under the leadership of General Jubal Early seized and occupied Frederick. The following day, Union and Confederate troops clashed southwest of Frederick, in what came to be known as the Battle of the Monocacy, the last significant battle in the region.

Military operations overshadowed the everyday life of Frederick County residents during the Civil War. The area suffered substantial damage due to looting by both armies. Food, draft animals, and money were forfeited

to both Union and Confederate troops. Farmers and manufacturers suffered losses due to the shortage of labor. With the return of the labor force at the war's end, Frederick County quickly regained economic prosperity (Hume 1971).

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870 – 1930)

During the years following the Civil War, the Federal government reimbursed farmers for their crop and livestock losses, and banks provided loans to aid in the recovery (Hume 1971). Frederick County farmers, benefiting from high-quality farmland and good transportation routes, quickly regained their previous prominence (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:62). Agricultural output continued to increase. By 1870, more than one million bushels of corn and wheat were produced countywide (Scharf 1882). Interest in agricultural improvements also resumed (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:64).

Industrial expansion was not as substantial as was the agricultural expansion following the Civil War. The existing industries continued to have stable production. The slow expansion of industry can be attributed to older existing firms discouraging new industries from being established (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:100).

Around Sugarloaf Mountain, the area reverted to a chiefly agrarian character. Along the lower Monocacy River, the land rises steeply from the river. Farms occupied the tops of the river bluffs and are divided from each other by small hills and river valleys.

In 1902, Gordon Strong, whose family obtained a fortune in Chicago real estate, bought portions of land on Sugarloaf Mountain. He began to develop the land into a private preserve. He decided to make the mountain his permanent residence. The Strong Mansion was built in 1907 and was designed by Henry V. Hubbard. In the early 1920s, Strong hired Frank Lloyd Wright to prepare a plan to develop Sugarloaf Mountain. Wright submitted a number of drawings. The development was to be called "Automobile Objective." Strong felt that the mountain was better as a natural resource and chose to preserve it (Rivoire et al. 1977).

Farming continued to be lucrative until the end of World War I, when foreign markets developed during the war closed. A surplus of agricultural products resulted and many farmers were forced out of business (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:100). Rising costs induced by increased mechanization and by new government health regulations also caused additional hardship for some farmers. However, Frederick County maintained its level of agricultural output. Between 1920 and 1930, Frederick County was the sole Maryland county to escape a drop in agricultural production (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

The county experienced the effects of stagnation at the beginning of the twentieth century. Increased mechanization replaced manual labor and reduced the number of jobs (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:63). In addition, the number of industries operating in the county dropped as conglomerates became more common (Wesler et al. 1981:144). As a result, many people moved to nearby cities in search of work. This problem increased after World War I, as those forced out of farming also sought work (Whitmore and Cannon 1981). Consequently, little population growth occurred during those years (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

Modern Period (1930 – Present)

As a result of the absence of a significant industrial base in Frederick County, the depression years were followed by a longer than normal recovery period (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:100). Consequently, the county's population increased slowly during the 1930s (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

Frederick County entered a new era after World War II. The construction of one of the first segments of President Dwight Eisenhower's highway program influenced the development of the county. During the early 1950s, the Baltimore to Frederick Road (I-70) was completed, reducing transportation time between the two cities by thirty minutes (Jones 1974:11). This was followed in 1957 by the construction of Interstate 270 (I-270) that connected Frederick and Washington, D.C.

During the 1950s, efforts began to clean up the Potomac River and conserve and restore its watershed. The Potomac River was the major supply of drinking water to Washington, D.C., and increasingly to suburban Maryland. Flooding along the river was increased through the spread of suburban development and cutting of forests (Frank 1956). Interest in restoring the Monocacy River began in 1949 with the creation of the Monocacy Watershed Council. Recommendations by the council included measures to conserve soil and water resources. After the Maryland Scenic and Wild Rivers Act of 1968 was passed, the Monocacy River was identified as a river worthy of study for the designation. On 30 April 1974, the Monocacy River was added to Maryland's scenic river system (Monocacy Scenic River Local Advisory Board 1990).

In 1969, the Maryland Assembly established Program Open Space. This legislative program authorized the State of Maryland to establish a tax on all real estate title transfers and to use the funds to acquire public lands for recreation and conservation and to help local governments construct recreation facilities. Through this source of long-term funding, the State Maryland purchased nearly 60,000 additional public lands between 1970 and 1990. Between 1970 and 1974, MdDNR prepared plans to guide the land acquisition policies to enhance outdoor recreation opportunities and open space. A result of these ideas was the broadening of open space objectives to allow the acquisition of land for conservation purposes, not just recreation.

During the 1970s, the Nature Conservancy began to acquire acreage along the banks of the Potomac River and its islands, and acreage near the mouth of the Monocacy River. The acreage acquired along the Monocacy River was transferred to MdDNR to establish the Monocacy NRMA. An additional strip along the Potomac River was protected when the C&O Canal was added the National Park Service system as a historical park in 1971.

The proximity of Frederick to Washington, D.C., and to Baltimore, has increased its appeal as a bedroom community. The major roadways have been constructed to accommodate growing commuter traffic. However, sectors of the county have retained an agricultural character. Frederick County now has a population approaching 200,000. The southern portion of the county is characterized by rolling farmland and

pastureland. Industry located in southern Frederick County includes East Alco, ESSROC, and Canam Steel. Point of Rocks, Adamstown, and Buckeystown have experienced substantial residential growth.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	2,011		
Acreage of historical setting	2,011		
Quadrangle name	Buckeystown, Poolesville	Quadrangle scale	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the survey area comprises all property owned by the DNR within the legal boundaries of Monocacy Natural Resource Management Area as of June 2003.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	B. Cleven, J. Maymon, C. Heidenrich, Peter Godwin, K. Grandine		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	2/11/04
street and number	241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100	telephone	(301) 694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state MD	zip code 21701

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-7-141

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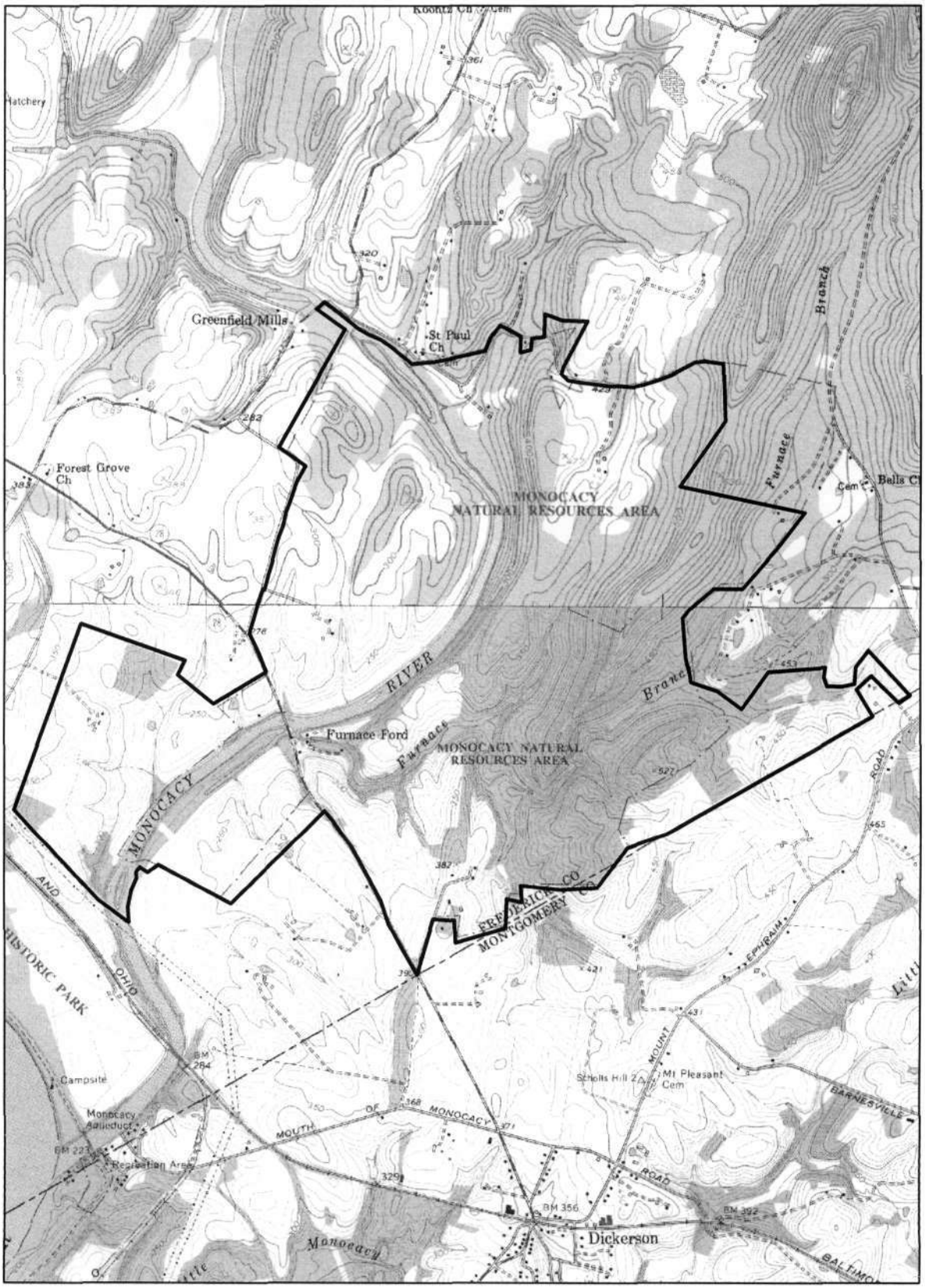
F-7-141
Monocacy Natural Resources Management Area
Buckeystown and Poolesville Quads
Frederick County
(Boundaries are approximate)



1. **MIHP # F-7-141**
2. **Monocacy Natural Resource Management Area**
3. **Frederick and Montgomery Counties, Maryland**
4. **R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.**
5. **February-April 2003**
6. **MD SHPO**

No.	Site Name	View	Photographer	Date
1	View to Sugarloaf Mountain	NE	B. Cleven	March-03
2	18FR52 - Furnace Ford Bridge site	N	P. Godwin	February-03
3	18FR155 - Monocacy NRMA #1 site	S	P. Godwin	February-03
4	18FR156 - Monocacy NRMA #2 site	E	P. Godwin	February-03
5	18FR157 - Monocacy NRMA #3 site	N	P. Godwin	February-03
6	18FR158 - Monocacy NRMA #4 site	W	P. Godwin	February-03
7	18FR159 - Monocacy NRMA #5 site	W	P. Godwin	February-03
8	18FR160 - Monocacy NRMA #6 site	E	P. Godwin	February-03
9	18FR226 - Moxley Farm site	N	B. Cleven	March-03
10	18FR291 - LNG 1 site	E	B. Cleven	March-03
11	18FR363 - Persimmon Tree site	W	P. Godwin	February-03
12	18FR591 - Ed Sears site	S	P. Godwin	February-03
13	18FR161 - Johnson Iron Furnace site	NW	P. Godwin	February-03
14	18FR162 - (Johnson) Lime Kiln site	E	B. Cleven	April-03
15	18FR163 - unnamed site	N	P. Godwin	February-03
16	Rock Hall House	W	B. Cleven	March-03
17	Rock Hall Pennsylvania Bank Barn	SW	B. Cleven	March-03
18	Rock Hall 1930s Dairy Barn and Dairy	SE	B. Cleven	March-03
19	Moxley Farm House	N	B. Cleven	March-03
20	Moxley Farm Pennsylvania bank barn	SW	B. Cleven	March-03
21	Moxley Farm Dairy Barn	S	B. Cleven	March-03
22	Moxley Farm Chicken Coop	S	B. Cleven	March-03
23	Baxter Farmhouse	SE	B. Cleven	April-03
24	Baxter Farmhouse Pennsylvania Bank Barn	N	B. Cleven	April-03
25	Baxter Farmhouse Wagon Shed/Corn Crib	W	B. Cleven	April-03
26	Baxter Farmhouse Meathouse	W	B. Cleven	April-03
27	Baxter Farmhouse Stable	SW	B. Cleven	April-03
28	Mackintosh Farmhouse	E	B. Cleven	April-03
29	Mackintosh Farmhouse	NW	B. Cleven	April-03
30	Mackintosh Farmhouse Chicken Coop	SW	B. Cleven	April-03
31	Mackintosh Farmhouse Pennsylvania Bank Barn	S	B. Cleven	April-03
32	E. Spalding House	SW	B. Cleven	April-03
33	E. Spalding House	S	B. Cleven	April-03
34	E. Spalding House Barn Foundation	N	B. Cleven	April-03

F-7-141

Monocacy NRMA

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven, 3/03

Md SHPO

View to Sugarloaf Mtn from Moxley Farm site, viewNE

1/34

F-7-141
(18 FR 52)
Furnace Ford Bridge site
Frederick Co, Md
P. Godwin 2/03
Md SHPO
view N
2/34

F-7-141

(18 FR 155)

Monocacy NRMA #1

Frederick Co, Md

P. Godwin 2/03

Md SHPO

site, view 5

3/34

F-7-141
(18 FR 156)
Monocacy NRMA #2
Frederick Co, Md
P. Godwin 2/03
Md SHPO
site, view E
4/34

F-7-141

(18 FR 157)

Monocacy NRMA #3

Frederick Co, Md

P. Godwin 2/03

Md SHPO

site, view N

5/34

F-7-141

(18 FR 158)

Monocacy NRMA #4

Frederick Co, Md

P. Godwin 2/03

Md SHPO

site, view W

6/34

F-7-141
(18 FR 159)

Monocacy NRMA # 5

Frederick Co, Md

P. Godwin 2/03

Md SHPO

site, view W

7/34

F-7-141

(18 FR 160)

Monocacy NRMA #6

Frederick Co, Md

P. Godwin 2/03

Md SHPO

site, view E

8/34

F-7-141

(18 FR 226)

Moxley Farm site

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven 3/03

Md SHPO

Moxley Farm site, view N

9/34

F-7-141

(18 FR 291)

LNG 1 site

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven 3/03

Md SHPO

LNG 1 site, view E

10/34

F-7-141

(18 FR 363)

Persimmon Tree site

Frederick Co, Md

P. Godwin 2/03

Md SHPO

site, view W

11/34

F-7-141
(18 FR 591)
Ed Sears site
Frederick Co, Md
P. Godwin 2/03
Md SHPO
site, view S
12/34

F-7-141

(18 FR 161)

Johnson Iron Furnace site

Frederick Co Md

P. Godwin 2/03

Md SHPO

site, view NW

13/34

F-7-141

(18FR 161)

(Johnson) Lime Kiln

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven 4/03

Md SHPO

Lime Kiln, view E

14/34

F-7-141

(18 FR 163)

Unnamed site

Frederick Co. Md

P. Godwin, 2/03

Md SHPO

site, view N

15/34

F-7-141
(F-7-002)
Rock Hall
Frederick Co, Md
B. Cleven 3/03
Md SHPO
Front elevation, view W
16/34

F-7-141
(F-7-002)
Rock Hall

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven 3/03

Md SHPO

PA Bank Barn foundation & stone silo; view SW

17/34

1

F-7-141
(F-7-002)
Rock Hall
Frederick Co, Md
B. Cleven 3/03
Md SHPO
Dairy Barn & Dairy, view SE
18/34

F-7-141
(F-1-217)
Moxley Farm
Frederick Co, Md
B. Cleven 3/03
Md SHPO
Front Elevation, view N
19/34

F-7-141
(F-1-217)
Moxley Farm
Frederick Co, Md
B. Cleven 3/03
Md SHPO
PA Bank Barn, view SW
20/34

F-7-141

(F-1-217)

Moxley Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven 3/03

Md SHPO

Dairy Barn, view S

21/34

F-7-141
(F-1-217)
Moxley Farm
Frederick Co, Md
B. Cleven 3/03
Md SHPO
Chicken coop, view S
22/34

F-7-141

(F-1-127)

Baxter Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven 4/03

Md SHPO

Front and W elev, view SE

23/34

F-7-141
(F-1-127)

Baxter Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven 4/03

Md SHPO

PA Bank Barn, view N

24/34

F-7-141
(F-1-127)
Baxter Farm
Frederick Co, Md
B. Cleven 4/03
Md SHPO
Wagon Shed/Corn Crib, view W
25/34


EWARE
THE DOG

F-7-141

(F-1-127)

Baxter Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven 4/03

Md SHPO

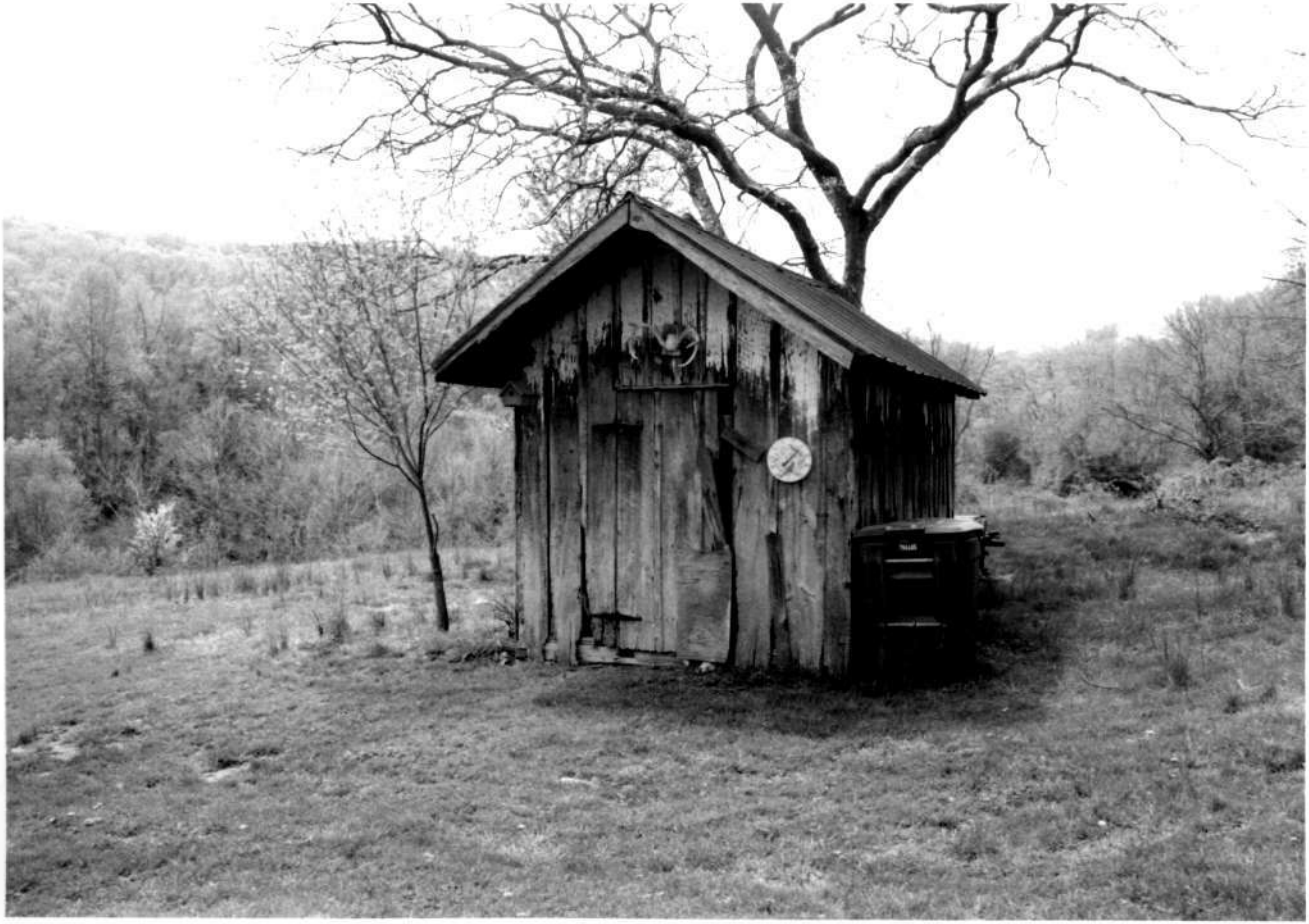
Meathouse, view W

26/34

F-7-141
(F-1-127)
Baxter Farm
Frederick Co, Md
B. Cleven 4/03
Md SHPO
Stable, view SW
27/34

F-7-141
(F-7-123)
Mackintosh Farm
Frederick Co, Md
B. Cleven 4/03
Md SHPO
NW & NE elev, view E
28/34

F-7-141
(F-7-123)
Mackintosh Farm
Frederick Co, Md
B. Cleven 4/03
Md SHPO
SE elev, view NW
29/34



F-7-141
(F-7-123)

Mackintosh Farm

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven 4/03

Md SHPO

Chicken Coop, view SW

30/34

F-7-141
(F-7-123)
Mackintosh Farm
Frederick Co, Md
B. Cleven 4/03
Md SHPO
PA Bank Barn, view S
31/34

F-7-141

E. Spalding House

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven 4/03

Md SHPO

E elev, view W

32/34

F-7-141

E. Spalding House

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven 4/03

Md SHPO

E & N elevations, view SW

33/34

F-7-141

E. Spalding House

Frederick Co, Md

B. Cleven 4/03

Md SHPO

Barn Foundation, view N

34/34